# The New-York Times.

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# WASHINGTON.

## The Sharp Contest on the Admission of Gen. Sherman's Testimony.

## Position of the Senate in Regard to Precedents and Its Own Decisions.

## The Value of Gen. Sherman's Testimony to the Defence.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 12.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The examination of Gen. SHERMAN, owing to the legal contest by the lawyers on the admissibility of his evidence, was not concluded yesterday, and he will resume the stand to-morrow morning. The facts which the defence desire to show relate to a conversation between Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. GRANT and the President on the 14th of January, the day after Mr. STANTON was reinstated. In this conversation it is alleged that both GRANT and SHERMAN agreed to advise Mr. STANTON to resign, and that the President expressed to them his intention of resorting to legal measures to get Mr. STANTON out. On this point the defence have laid great stress, and have confidently relied upon Gen. SHERMAN and the members of the Cabinet to show what the President's expressed intent was throughout the whole controversy. But if the Senate's decision of yesterday, to exclude these declarations shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, then an important part of the President's testimony is valueless. The vote, however, on Senator HENDERSON's question, which was ruled out by only two majority, shows that the Senate is not likely to remain of one mind very long on this question, and it is generally anticipated that the whole of Gen. SHERMAN's testimony will be given to-morrow, if not on the direct then on the cross-examination.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

On Wednesday next, the 15th inst., the Lincoln monument, now in course of erection in front of the city hall in this city, will be dedicated and unveiled. It will be an occasion of great interest, and will undoubtedly be participated in by all the various organizations of the district. The President of the Washington Lincoln Monument Association has issued invitations to the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Temperance, Knights of Pythias, and other organizations, to be present at the ceremony of unveiling. The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. have accepted the invitation, and requested the membership of the subordinate Lodges in the District to unite with them in taking part in the ceremonies. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows held a special meeting last evening and accepted the invitation. The Sons of Temperance will also be present in force. The workmen are busily engaged in constructing the monument. The rain has, however, somewhat delayed them, but it is expected that it will be nearly finished by the 15th, or at least so far as to admit of the hoisting of the statue on the pedestal. The Georgetown Board of Common Council have also resolved to be present.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., the colored people of this city will celebrate the anniversary of emancipation in the District of Columbia by a grand procession, and addresses at a meeting afterward. Among the speakers announced are Hon. O. P. MORTON, Hon. JAMES W. NYE, Hon. HENRY WILSON, JNO. M. LANGSTON, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, Hon. SAM'L. MCKEE, Hon. WM. B. STOKES, GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Hon. W. D. KELLEY, and Hon. HAMILTON WARD.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS.

The result of the impeachment trial is now so clearly foreshadowed that many of the President's friends publicly express the hope that the Senate will not add to its sentence deposing him from office, the additional punishment provided in such cases by the Constitution of disqualification from holding office in the future. A number of his quondam Democratic adherents have swung off from him entirely. Among them is a prominent member of the House from Pennsylvania, who declared yesterday that Mr. JOHNSON ought to be convicted, if for no other reason than because he had appointed such a man as Gen. THOMAS even to an *ad interimship*.

FEMALE GAMBLERS.

The *Chronicle* of this morning is responsible for the following announcement regarding one of the features of Washington society:

"It may appear to be a slightly sensational statement, but it is none the less true that there are two fashionable gambling houses, both within half a dozen squares of the Treasury Building, which are exclusively for the use of ladies. One, and perhaps the best furnished and most largely frequented, is situated on Fourteenth-street, while the other is in the First Ward but a few squares distant. At these places, at nearly all hours of the day, may be found richly dressed ladies, connected with families whose standing is high in the community, earnestly engaged in faro, and staking their money with an *abandon* that would excite surprise. The sterner sex is rigidly excluded, and the players feel themselves secure from the intrusion of watchful fathers or angry husbands, while they at the same time place firm reliance on the silence of their fair companions, who, we will say, are quite select and respectable, as the judgment of the crafty proprietresses enables them to perceive that the indiscriminate admission of visitors would be injurious to their interests. We are at present unable to obtain other than the above particulars, as the closest secrecy is observed. It is rumored that a certain divorce case now pending in the District Courts is attributable in a measure to the squandering of a husband's money on the tables of one of these places, Mme. Rumor placing the amount of the losses as high as $50,000. These facts are startling, but true, and we hope soon to be able to make a complete *exposé* of both places, and thereby to bring the offenders to justice."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics, who has just issued his monthly report, furnishes the following statistics of imports and exports, including the Pacific ports:

Imports for the year ending December 31, 1867, $381,115,192, of which $10,864,318 were gold and silver.

During the month of January, 1868, $22,012,326, of which $702,237 were gold and silver.

During the month of February, 1868, $27,965,091, of which $641,843 were gold and silver.

Foreign exports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, $23,594,906, of which $800,506 were gold and silver.

During the month of January, 1868, $1,779,735, of which $849,447 were gold and silver.

During the month of February, $1,091,349, of which $425,090 were gold and silver.

Domestic exports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, gold and silver, $7,459,092.

Total, as reported in mixed currencies, $466,877,371.

Total, reduced to specie currency, $361,053,826.

During the month of January, gold and silver, $7,887,767.

Total, as reported in mixed currencies, $39,466,043.

Total, reduced to specie currency, $31,000,498.

During the month of February, gold and silver, $4,005,632.

Total, as reported in mixed currencies, $36,146,665.

Total, reduced to specie currency, $27,096,5 9.

APPREHENDED INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Well-informed parties from the Indian country, who are now in Washington engaged in transacting business for the interest of the various tribes of the extreme Northwest, express their apprehension of a renewal of Indian troubles before the Summer months. In several localities, from which reports have from time to time been received, dissatisfaction among some of the tribes is manifested, owing in a great measure to the delay in fulfilling treaty stipulations, and also on account of outrages committed by whites. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has repeatedly urged Congress for an appropriation of money to make good the promises and negotiations of the Peace Commissioners, but legislative action has been delayed by the impeachment trial.

## THE IMPEACHMENT.

### The Senate "a Law Unto Itself"—A Decision To-day Not a Precedent for To-morrow—Interesting Proceedings During Gen. Sherman's Testimony—The President's Declarations in Pursuance of His Purpose Not Admissible.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

If the country needed any additional evidence that the Senate was determined that Mr. JOHNSON should have a fair and impartial trial, that evidence was given yesterday, when, adopting again the maxim first uttered in this trial by Mr. BINGHAM, that "it should be a law unto itself," it overruled the objections of the Managers, set at naught the first principles of the law of evidence, and agreed that all that Mr. JOHNSON said, both before and after he committed his alleged crimes, and both before and after he was impeached by the House, should be heard in extenuation of his conduct. I doubt if the managers care much about the decision. They urged the legal aspect of the objection with much power, especially Mr. BINGHAM, and I am quite certain that a majority of the Senators felt convinced that *legally* the Managers were right; but that they could well afford to establish their own rules; that they were really not a court where such and such rules were bound to prevail, and that it would be infinitely better for them and the party with which they act if it could be said after the trial, "the Senate has been just, and even magnanimous, and has given the accused a full, fair and impartial hearing." Their verdict, after such a course, must inevitably carry greater weight than if the strict rules of law and evidence were applied at every stage of the case. But it will never do to set up the present trial as a precedent in any future case.

To-day, however, has put another aspect on this case. Gen. THOMAS having been re-called and his evidence concluded, Gen. SHERMAN was called upon to state the substance of the interviews between himself and the President, and at one of which Gen. GRANT was present, about the 14th of December last. Here the Managers again objected to putting in the declarations of the President as proof of his intent, and a legal argument followed which consumed the best part of the day. The Managers strenuously held, in substance, that it was fatal to the case to make such vital inroads upon the laws of evidence, and after long speeches by Messrs. BUTLER and WILSON on one side, and STANBERY and EVARTS on the other, the Senate reversed its decision of yesterday, and ruled out the declarations of the President to Gen. SHERMAN by a vote of 23 to 28, and subsequently confirmed the same decision on a similar question by a vote of 23 to 29—Mr. SUMNER, with his usual consistency, voting, as yesterday, to let in everything. Thus the Senate has again illustrated the fact that "It is a law unto itself," for it makes unlawful to-day what was lawful yesterday, and cares as little for its own precedents, apparently, as it does for those of judicial history. This last decision deprived the defense of an important element, and reduced the importance of Gen. SHERMAN's testimony to little or nothing. They made several subsequent attempts to draw out by strategy what they failed to get directly, but they were met at every point by the wary BUTLER, who insisted and finally carried his points, that if the Senate permitted them to put in the official acts of the President with Gen. SHERMAN, the defence would then be entitled to put in his declarations to explain such acts. The Senate saw this, and after permitting the defence to show that the President tendered the Department of War to Gen. SHERMAN at two different times, they adroitly ruled out the conversations and declarations which accompanied these tenders. The whole day was occupied with Gen. SHERMAN, and thus far the Managers have interposed objections as strenuously as did the defence. At the rate of progress to-day it will take the whole of next week to conclude the testimony in behalf of the President, although the decision of to-day, if it remains as the judgment of the Senate, as it must exclude not only the various other conversations of outside parties with the President, but also his declarations to the Cabinet Ministers, from which the counsel for the defence expect to prove that the President uniformly declared it to be his intention to simply test the matter in the courts, and that there was no purpose whatever to violate the law. It is too much, however, to expect that the Senate will apply this strict rule of evidence at every point, and they will mould it to suit what seems to them a fair showing for the President.

Rumor is busy with the names of two or three Senators, (Republicans,) who, it is said, are constrained to vote for acquitting the President. That such Senators uniformly cast non-partizan votes on interlocutory questions is no evidence of their vote on the final issue, and I have no hesitation in asserting that they have not indicated to any one what their vote on the final issue may be.

The Impeachment trial already makes 209 pages of the quarto edition which Messrs. RIVES & BAILEY, of the *Globe*, are printing, in addition to the supplement to the *Globe* proper, both of which volumes will contain the trial in full as officially reported. They will make a very valuable work of reference.

CYMON.

### Political Gossip in Washington—Talk About the Impeachment Trial—The Opinions of Individual Senators.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 11, 1868.

During the first three working days of this week Washington experienced an interim of quiet, and an absence of excitement which was decidedly refreshing. All day Monday people talked of the impeachment trial, and wondered how Connecticut would go; but Monday night we heard that the Democrats had carried off the nutmegs, and were greater (no joke) than the Republicans, which caused grave predictions that the trial would be abandoned, or would at least result in the President's acquittal. Undoubtedly the people of New-York and of the United States generally were guilty of a similar criticism of the honesty of the Senate when they heard that ENGLISH had been reelected; but no place else in the country are such remarks more common than they are here, where we constantly see and hear the members of that body, and where we get views of their characters from personal observation. In short, the people of the United States, and of Washington particularly, do not appreciate the trial in any except a political light, and argue its result from the standpoint of politicians. Individually, they cannot select any member who is not actuated by strictly honest and impartial motives, and who has not, either by the consistency of his Radical or Democratic record, or by occasional "bolts" from the party measures, established a reputation of freedom from party discipline. Nevertheless, as a whole, the Senate is generally considered a politician's machine, through which much grinding is done with apparent desire to serve the country, but in reality with a different object in view. The fact is, however, that there are three classes of men in it, the first being consistent and persistent Radicals, like BEN WADE, whose honesty no one doubts; the second is well represented by REVERDY JOHNSON, a consistent and persistent opponent of Radicalism, who is honestly a Democrat; while the third class consists of those who at times vote with the solid Democratic ten, not one of whom has ever yielded an inch to the Radicals, and at other times vote with the majority with which they are politically classed. It may be that the shifting of this third class is the cause of the opinion which is entertained regarding the entire body. At any rate, the result of the trial depends on them, as neither side is sufficiently strong without their assistance to secure the requisite vote for conviction or acquittal. Consequently, they are closely watched.

The idea that the Senate can be canvassed on this subject as it could be and often is, on the result of the confirmation of some insignificant Postmaster, prevails to a great extent, and is another serious comment on the statesmanship of its members. When ROUSSEAU was before it for confirmation, the yeas and nays were counted with remarkable accuracy before the final vote which resulted in making him a Brigadier in the regular army; but in that case, as in all other similar ones, personal as well as political considerations were involved, and instead of Democrats and Republicans, there were Rousseauites and Anti-Rousseauites. Nevertheless the shifting class decided his fate, as he secured a sufficient number of votes from it to give him the necessary majority of the number cast. Some of them not unmindful of his services during the war, voted for him, while others, for reasons best known to themselves, did the same thing, unmindful of his political predilections. There are no such influences at work now, however, and it must be admitted that there is everything to induce the Republicans to convict, as they one and all admit that political death for them would follow acquittal. There is one way, nevertheless, in which the Senate can be canvassed, and that is through the opinion of its members regarding the legality of Secretary STANTON's removal, or in other words, by asking them if they think Mr. STANTON's tenure of office is affected by the Civil Tenure act. When the President sent in his message announcing the removal, one Republican Senator, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, after the subject had been considered in secret session for nine hours, voted against the resolution, declaring that the removal was made without authority of law. Since that time he has given evidence of a contrary belief, and it is therefore probable that he was then influenced by an opinion that the wording of the resolution was not proper, or, perhaps, acted a little stubborn because the resolution offered by him had been rejected. To understand this mode of canvassing it must be admitted that the President will be acquitted on all the charges except that of violating the civil tenure act, which is quite probable. This being admitted, the argument made by the defence to the case must also be understood as hinging solely on the application of that act to Mr. STANTON's case. If, then, in the minds of the members of the Court, President JOHNSON's frequent recognition of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, is accepted as sufficient proof that he (STANTON) is an officer, otherwise than "by the sufferance of the President," notwithstanding the expiration of his commission under Mr. LINCOLN's administration, conviction under this charge is a foregone conclusion. It is argued from this standpoint that the Senate prejudged the case when it adopted the resolution referred to, against which Mr. EDMUNDS voted; and it is evident that there is weight in the argument; but it is possible that party discipline and an inclination to keep a Radical like Mr. STANTON in office rather than allow it to pass into the hands of a conservative like Gen. THOMAS, had much to do with the case at that time. Consequently it will be admitted that there was no prejudgment, unless, as is frequently asserted, and as the people generally seem to think, the trial is after all a political maneuvre. All things considered, however, it is safe to predict that the final vote will show that more than two-thirds of the Senate are of the opinion that Mr. STANTON is an officer in the eye of the law, and that his removal was consequently a violation of the Tenure of Office act. I do not pretend to have made a canvass of the entire Senate on this question; but with other interested parties, I have canvassed the class alluded to above as shifting with the foregoing result. It would be dangerous to attempt to give exact figures, but it is safe to assert that on the charge of violating the civil tenure act the accused will not be sustained by the votes of any except his partisan adherents. On the other charges, as I have intimated, the "shifters" will scatter to such an extent that it is impossible to predict any result, but it is generally conceded that he will be acquitted of them by a very close vote.

PAISON.

### The Pennsylvania Coal Miners' Strike Ended.

*From the Pittsburg Commercial, April 10.*

The coal miners lately employed in the various mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, who have been on a strike for the past three months, have agreed with the pit-owners to accept three and one-half cents per bushel for digging, and yesterday went to work, and all the works on the Monongahela Valley will be in operation before the close of the week. The season for full mining operations is, however, near at a close—but some six weeks more remaining, when low water will materially interfere with loading barges and end shipments to lower ports, with the exception, perhaps, of a small run out in June. In this strike the coal miners lose much and the pit-owners but little, while each coal-miner could have had his $3 50 per day, or some $90 per month, or nearly $300 for the three months of the strike, he received not a cent. The pit-owners have large capital invested in boats and in the mines and their appurtenances, but the scarcity of coal in lower ports has raised prices to such a height that for all that can be mined and sent out between now and the June rise, they will be paid nearly, if not fully, as well as if the works had been in operation during the three months past. The pit-owners have an immense number of empty barges on hand, and will no doubt avail themselves of employing all the diggers their mines will accommodate, so as to be ready for the first rise. The resumption of mining operations will, within a short time, set afloat a large amount of money now idle, and will besides relieve the distressing wants of hundreds of families which have been impoverished by this unfruitful strike.

In reply to a note from Hon. R. G. INGERSOLL, Gen. PALMER says he is not, and does not intend to be, a candidate for Governor of Illinois. Mr. INGERSOLL is a candidate for the nomination, but wrote Gen. PALMER that he never wished to be such, as against him. Lieut.-Gov. BROSS has declined to accept a nomination.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool April 1 and Queenstown April 2, arrived at this port yesterday with three days' later news than was at hand by the *Australasian*.

The political world was considerably excited on the question of the Irish Church, and petitions for and against Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions were being signed in all parts of the country.

In the House of Lords, March 30, Lord LYVEDEN called attention to the papers presented respecting hostilities in the River Platte, and to the detention of certain English subjects in the camp of President LOPEZ, to which Lord MALMESBURY replied that the Government had no intention, even by mediation, to interfere in the quarrels of the South American Republics. All the Government could do, therefore, for these English subjects was to watch over their interests as far as lay in their power, and to obtain their release on the earliest opportunity. Lord GREY, in a few words, condemned the principle that the country was bound to go to war to rescue English subjects, who had with their eyes open gone voluntarily and put themselves in a position of peril.

The subject then dropped.

The British Revenue Returns for the quarter ending March 31st, show a total of £19,378,574 sterling against £18,441,871 for the corresponding quarter last year. For the year ending March 31st, the increase over the preceding year was about £165,000.

On all the large posting-bill boardings about London were to be seen placards appealing to the Protestant feeling of the public, many of these placards containing language of the most inflammatory character. One of the most extensively posted of these placards read as follows:

"Another step towards Rome! The Church in Ireland is assailed, which has been established by law and secured by a treaty of law. Mr. GLADSTONE leads the attack. The author of 'Church and State,' whom Protestant England once trusted now leads the attack. Will you allow this? Will you desert your fellow Protestants in Ireland? Arouse yourselves, Protestants in England! Call upon your representatives to do their duty by at once rejecting a proposal which will be but the first step toward pulling down your own Church and doing away with the Protestant Constitution of England. The year of Peril, 1868."

The disturbances at Toulouse, Bordeaux and Rennes had been followed up by similar demonstrations against the provisions of the Army bill at Grenoble. The Government journals describe this last as a very little one. Three hundred young men came down into the streets of Grenoble on the 30th, and in front of the Prefecture of Police and palace of the Bishops and the College of Jesuits, sang the "Marseillaise" and gave other manifestations of their disapproval of the measures which have lately emanated from the powers that be. It is stated that they dispersed quietly.

The Paris papers continue to express great anxiety upon the condition of the health of the Pope.

The *Moniteur* of March 29 publishes a report of Marshal NIEL upon the organization of the National *Garde Mobile*. The Marshal estimates the probable effective strength of this body of men at *circa* 550,000.

The *Etendard* of March 30 states that at the Council of Ministers and members of the Privy Council held March 29 it was definitely decided to abandon all idea of a dissolution of the Legislative Body, as had been anticipated.

Lord LYONS, the English Ambassador in Paris, and the Chevalier DI NIGRA, the Minister of Italy, had addressed letters, dated the 27th and 28th of March, respectively, to the Israelite alliance in Paris, in which they announced that England and Italy had taken diplomatic steps at Bucharest on behalf of the Jewish population of the Danubian Principalities.

At a meeting held in Pesth, March 29, by members of the former corps of Honveds, M. PERCZEL declared M. KOSSUTH to be a traitor to his country. This statement appeared to meet with the approbation of the majority of the meeting.

A general opinion prevailed in Parliamentary circles in Vienna, that the sanction of the entire body of the laws upon religious questions by the Emperor may be confidently expected as soon as they have finally passed both Houses of the Reichsrath.

According to the Berlin semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* the reports which have appeared in various newspapers respecting a projected journey of the King, and his meeting with other crowned heads, are premature and devoid of any authority.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL had had several fits of apoplexy, and had been bled several times. His Majesty's weak state of health caused much uneasiness.

## THE IRISH CHURCH.

### Commencement of the Debate in the British House of Commons—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Stanley, John Bright and Others.

In the House of Commons the great debate on the Irish Church commenced on the night of March 30, and attracted an audience which in its numbers, and the eager interest with which it followed every incident and argument, was not surpassed by any of the most memorable nights of the two Reform Sessions. The House was densely crowded both on the floor and in the galleries, while the Peers and distinguished strangers not only filled the boxes assigned to them, but overflowed into the corridors and passages.

The debate was opened by the Clerk at the reading (on Mr. GLADSTONE's motion) the acts or, rather, the the titles of the acts, relating to the Established Church in Ireland.

Col. S. KNOX then moved that the fifth article of the act of Union be read, and after this had been done, Mr. H. E. SCURTEES called on the clerk to read the coronation oath. This led to some delay, the Clerk not being provided with the necessary volume, but it was speedily forthcoming, and the oath was read at length, both sides cheering alternately the passages which seemed to favour their especial views.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE then rose, loudly cheered by the Opposition, and said: "I now rise, Sir, to move that this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the said acts—that is to say, the acts relating to the Established Church in Ireland; and I cannot for a moment regret that the gentlemen who have just interposed motions, accepted as matter of course by the House, should by the passages they have caused to be read from the existing laws of this country have reminded us upon how solemn a duty we are now about to enter. [Cheers.] I likewise construe those motions as implying that there are in this House men who intend to meet the plain, the broad, and intelligible proposition which I ask the House to accept, by other propositions equally plain, broad, and intelligible, [cheers,] and that the great controversy, and solemn controversy, for such it is, in which we are about to engage, is not to be degraded into a warfare of trick and contrivance [cheers and counter cheers,] but is to be conducted on the other side of the House, as well as on this, in a spirit which befits the magnitude of the issue. Now, Sir, I originally proposed the resolutions which I have placed on the paper under the expectation that I should have explained them to a committee of the whole House; but the noble Lord, (Lord STANLEY,) exercising a perfectly legitimate discretion, has appended to the comparatively formal motion, as far as its words are concerned, which I now propose to make, an amendment raising the merits of the case, and has thus thrown upon me the responsibility and duty of endeavoring to explain to the House without delay the general nature of the proposition which I wish to submit to it in antagonism to that of the noble Lord's. Sir, I intend to ask the House, if it should go into Committee, to assert in the first place, that in our opinion the time has come when the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment. [Hear, hear.] I do not think it would become me, either at the present moment, or at any subsequent stage of the debate, which may or may not follow, to make myself responsible, in all its important and complex details, for a plan which shall have for its aim to give effect to my purpose. It would show, I think, entire forgetfulness both of the limits of my duty and of the resources which I have at my command, and likewise forgetfulness of the limits of duty pertaining to a party in opposition to Her Majesty's Government, were I to undertake responsibility for the details of such a plan. At the same time I think, on the other hand, that I should not be justified in endeavoring to shelter myself under the freedom of a member of the Opposition from distinctly indicating to the Government, the House, and the country the general bases and conditions of the measure which I suggest for consideration. Therefore, Sir, I say, partly repeating and partly enlarging words which I used on a former occasion, that the aim and purpose of that measure is to cause the cessation of the Established Church of Ireland as far as it is a national establishment of religion. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. GLADSTONE went on to say that the cessation of the Irish Church as an establishment must be accompanied by the condition that every proprietary right and every vested interest should receive the amplest consideration and satisfaction; and, more than that, everything which should be considered a matter of feeling must be treated with conciliation, and every doubtful claim even must be handled in a spirit of equity. The chief thing to be renounced was the maintenance in Ireland of a clergy salaried by the State. Among the claimants for compensation he enumerated not only the holders of benefices, but those who had devoted themselves to the clerical profession in expectation of succeeding to these benefices; the private holders of advowsons (who owned about one-sixth of the Church patronage of Ireland;) and he added that recent endowments must also be respected. The result of all these exceptions, Mr. GLADSTONE calculated, would be that what he described as the "Anglican community" would remain in possession of from three-fourths to two-thirds of the present money value of the Church endowments, and the residue, he insisted, must be treated as an Irish fund, to be used solely for the benefit of the Irish people. The other religious bodies who are subsidized by the State must be treated on exactly the same principles, so as to put an end to all grants from the Consolidated Fund for the support of any religious denomination in Ireland. Mr. GLADSTONE next defended the Liberal party and himself from the charge of not having dealt with this question before; and, in answer to the sarcasm of "sudden apostacy" aimed at himself, he mentioned that twenty-five years ago, in a letter relating to an electioneering contest, he had declined to pledge himself to maintain the Irish Church on principle, and he attributed his defeat at Oxford to the views he had expressed in 1865. Dealing with the arguments against the abolition of the Irish Church, he dilated at great length on the objection that it would endanger the Established Church in England, and insisted that she would, on the contrary, be greatly strengthened by being relieved of this political and social injustice. He showed, too, in an elaborate historical and statistical argument, that though the penal laws had been successful in keeping down the number of Roman Catholics, when we had begun to relax them the proportion between the two bodies had rapidly altered in favor of the Roman Catholics, and the experiment of a State Church, therefore, had entirely failed to propagate Protestantism. Passing to his second and third resolutions, Mr. GLADSTONE said that their object was to arrest the creation of new vested rights, so that the new constituencies might be more free in finally deciding on the question, and he acknowledged that legislation would be necessary to carry out the resolutions.

Mr. GLADSTONE concluded thus: By the first part of the proposal I have to make I wish to test the question whether the House does or does not think the time is come for dealing thus seriously with the Established Church in Ireland; but if we do think that the time is come, then I must say that I hope we shall not be content to launch forth upon the winds of heaven that most unsatisfactory creation of human wit, when it stands alone, which is known within these walls by the name of an abstract resolution. [Hear and laughter.] During all my public life I have seen nothing but discredit, false hopes and bitter disappointments come from these abstract resolutions, I do not think I have ever been responsible for one, and I am not willing to be responsible for one on this occasion. I know very well that this Parliament, competent as it is in all authority, and not less than any Parliament that has ever sat in this House, must, notwithstanding, look forward to a limited existence. It would be folly to attempt to charge it during that limited period of existence with duties which are beyond its capacities and its power. The duty I would point to the House is this, not of forestalling, not of determining the final arrangement that may be thought fit for disposing of this whole question, but the duty of preventing the fresh and constant growth in the interval which is yet remaining before a final measure—an interval which may be shorter or which may be longer—a growth of a new crop of vested interests, a creation of permanent engagements which may fetter to a most serious extent the judgment of Parliament. In order to assume the importance of that topic suppose that we were in circumstances in which I could ask you, and in which you could agree to pass a conclusive measure at this moment for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. If you chose to make the course for that measure such as COLERIDGE describes to be "the course of the cannon-ball, shattering that it may reach, and shattering what it reaches," then indeed you would have but a short future on which to reckon. But every man in this House denounces that. You are determined to give the fullest consideration, not only in a matter of property, but of privilege and of duty, to those who are now in possession. But, right and indispensable as this is, let us not conceal from ourselves that the practical effect is to involve the many complex differences, and to postpone the sensible operations of measures for many years, and the final and full operation of it for almost one generation, because it will not be ten years nor twenty years—it will hardly be thirty years, perhaps, unless prudence in the meantime should dictate, with the good-will of all parties. [Laughter from the Ministerial and cheers from the Opposition side.] If you think it is right, in the language which will be proposed to you, that the Established Church should cease to exist as an Established Church in Ireland, and if you choose to adopt the mode of operation proposed, the final effect of this resolution will have to be postponed. Is it not obvious common sense; is it not necessary, in order to give assurance in all good faith and to maintain our credit, that we should without hesitation do that which is perfectly simple in its character—namely, arrest the progress of operations which tend greatly to fetter the future discretion of Parliament? [Hear, hear.] My noble friend opposite has given notice of an amendment upon my motion. I think—indeed, I have such a respect for the noble Lord's knowledge of the English tongue, I feel some satisfaction that that amendment has been drawn so as to allow of a critical consideration in regard to its terms; because, if my noble friend can contrive to show that an inquiry now in progress can be called a pending inquiry, he certainly would be a new light upon the English language. [Laughter.] But, passing from that trifle, I ask myself what benefit is to be obtained by a dilatory amendment such as that of the noble Lord. It is, I think, a safe assumption that that amendment will carry no consolation to the mind of the Irish Church. [Cheers.] I will illustrate my meaning. Suppose, instead of proposing the disestablishment of the Irish Church, some member of wise counsels and intentions had put upon the notice paper of this House a proposition that it would be expedient, with due regard to vested interests, to make provision by law for the extinction of the House of Peers [a laugh,] would the noble Lord have gone forward and told us that he thought it was possible considerable modifications might, perhaps, appear to be expedient, as the result of the great constitutional change which he recently has been an instrument in bringing about, but that he was of opinion that any proposition tending to the disestablishment of the House of Lords ought to be reserved for the decision of a new Parliament? [Laughter and cheers.] That may seem like a jest; it is but too sad earnest. It indicates a mode in which, so far as depends upon the counsels of the executive, this great question of the Irish Church is to be dealt. [Hear, hear.] For myself, I avow that I have carefully avoided all endeavors to stir agitation. I have waited until, as it appeared to me, the hour had come when the call of duty summoned. [Laughter.] That having come, [hear, hear] I have thought it but due to justice as well as to every one concerned to speak in the plainest language, and we are met with a motion that says that the question of the disestablishment and disendowment must be reserved for the decision of the new Parliament. Well, Sir, much shall I be surprised if the House of Commons adopts an amendment such as this. [Hear, hear.] That amendment cannot be meant to show respect to the new Parliament, because it only does, and I think much less perfectly, that which will be effected by the motion, namely, reserves the final handling of the question to the councils and deliberations of that Parliament. The very words of the resolutions I propose contain a reference to the decision of the new Parliament. In that respect, therefore, the motions are alike. But again, perhaps I may be told that if we are not going to legislate finally on the question it is not expedient to express an opinion on the question. Then why are we invited to admit that "considerable modifications [hear, hear] in the temporalities of the United Church in Ireland may after the result of the present inquiry, be found expedient?" Why, I ask is this House to be called on to give that opinion? The difference between us is this, the opinion I ask the House to express is an opinion no one can mistake, every one can understand. Who can understand what are these "considerable modifications?" What kind of modifications are they? Do they mean to carry the tithes of Connaught to the congregations of Dublin and Belfast? Do they mean to investigate the question of surplus, and, after having competently provided to all eternity for Protestant rectors and curates, to hand over to those who are not Israelites the crumbs that fall from the table? [Hear, hear.] Why go into the assertion of such vague generalities as these? But the noble Lord, I contend, shows no regard to the coming Parliament. I invite him to join with me if he is anxious to show regard to Parliament. I am trying to show regard for the coming Parliament by keeping out of its way all those embarrassments which, if these resolutions are not adopted, will infallibly grow up. [Hear, hear.] I certainly must say that the vested interests are a very great embarrassment. Why, it may be the duty of the Commissioners, for aught I know—they may be erecting a new benefice at this very moment. I so respect the judgment of the new Parliament that I will endeavor, so far as depends on me, to clear up the ground on which it is to enter. But it is said there is no end to these concessions—that a liberal policy has been long pursued—that it has not produced its natural fruits—that the Roman Catholics still continue dissatisfied, and that, instead of gratitude, we are met with fresh demands. [Hear, hear.] Well, Sir, my answer is—*as we have sown so we reap.* [Cheers.] The method we have pursued, according to laws higher and deeper than any we can make, has produced the fruits that were inevitable, and that we ought to have foreseen. It is quite true that we have conceded. There has been, as I said before, a connection of seven hundred years. Almost the whole of that connection has consisted of a succession of storms—fierce and bitter storms—and uncertain temporary calms. From time to time the Irish problem has been dealt with, but it never has been dealt with by removing the whole cause of dispute. For one hundred years we have been moving at least in the same direction. In 1778 a great concession was made. In 1793 another onward stride was effected in the Parliament of Ireland. In 1800 the promises of Mr. PITT for a moment gilded the sky of that island. In 1829 our Roman Catholic colleagues in this House first took their seats among us and obtained a substantial equality, which I rejoice to think was carried within the last year or two to its farthest limits by the removal of a useless and objectionable oath. [Cheers.] But what have been the circumstances under which these changes have been made? Have they been freely made? Have they proceeded from our spontaneous bounty? Have they been drawn from us in our melting mood by our recollection of the woes and sufferings of Ireland? Sir, the dates, I am loth to say, speak for themselves. The first step was in 1778, when the prospects of the American war were growing more and more gloomy. The second was in 1793, when you began to be locked in a struggle of life and death with France. The third was in 1800, when that struggle, great and formidable as it was at all times, had assumed, perhaps, its very darkest aspect. And the last was in 1829; you gave to the Roman Catholics seats in this House when the Minister who proposed the measure intimated to you, in terms distinct enough that unless you were prepared for concession you must look for civil war as the only alternative. And when we thus have written, inscribed, engraven upon our own acts the motives from which they have proceeded—when we have ourselves, by the time at which they were carried, taken care to characterize them as more properly the fruit of our fearful anticipations than of our generous bounty, *can we be surprised that they have failed to elicit the abundant gratitude it seems we were to expect?* [Hear, hear.] I believe the laws of human nature have been too strong for us, and they ought to have enabled us to predict what has happened. Hence it has been that the proverb arose, "England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity," and that Mr. GRATTAN, speaking of the independence of the Irish Parliament, said:

"The weakness of England made the strength of Ireland, for Ireland was saved when America was lost. When England conquered, Ireland was coerced; when she was defeated, Ireland was relieved."

[Hear, hear.] Now, at last, let us see whether it is in our power to make some amendment upon this most deplorable method of proceeding. [Hear, hear.] I hope it is not too late. It is certainly not too soon. [Cheers.] I have urged that there is a crisis in the affairs of Ireland, and I am answered that the crisis is one made and got up by me, [ironical cheers,] as if I were like the mysterious person who in a theatre behind, or rather above the scenes has custody of what are termed the thunder, lightning and rain, to do with them as he pleases. [A laugh.] Sir, that is not the character of the Irish crisis. Much depends upon this. Let us sift the questions to the bottom. We had a crisis in 1829. What followed? Certainly nothing like completeness of calm. But about fifteen years afterward the attitude of Ireland again became formidable. Sir ROBERT PEEL endeavored to meet the exigency of the day by measures he proposed of a highly liberal character, one relating to the establishment of the Queen's colleges, the other to the exclusion of the grant to Maynooth—a grant opposed by the right honorable gentleman now the Prime Minister of the Crown, on the ground that Sir ROBERT PEEL was a person totally unfit to make that proposal, since his policy up to that time had lain in a different direction. [Hear, hear.] But it pleased Providence to interpose and to check the currents of the political atmosphere by the tremendous visitation of the famine. That famine gave another turn to the minds and thoughts of men. But we have gone on, I am afraid, less alive than we ought to have been to the real demands of Ireland. It has only been since the termination of the American war and the appearance of Fenianism that the mind of this country has been greatly turned to the consideration of Irish affairs; and it is in vain to attempt to preach in the wilderness, to anticipate conclusions at which the nation has not arrived, even though those conclusions may be recommended by forethought as well as justice. But what has been happening all this time? Has Ireland been in a stationary condition? I don't speak of its material condition. I speak of other causes. The discontent of the agricultural population has continued, and the virtual pledge given by public authority in the report of Lord DEVON's Commission, twenty-three years ago, has for all these years remained without redemption. If millions of the Irish people have taken an acuter view of their own rights and wrongs than we may approve, and the cheap Press, which, with myriad wings, we have sent among them, have stirred from time to time those breasts, that cheap Press, if causes of dissatisfaction had not existed, would only have attached all classes to the institutions of the country. It used to be said that steam had bridged the Channel—it has now bridged the Atlantic. Steam now bridges the Atlantic, and *the echoes of whatever dissatisfaction exists in Ireland come back to us over the waves of that wide ocean.* These are fatal and enormous changes—they are changes preparatory and predisposing to the latest manifestation—the manifestation, I mean, of that Fenianism that has come into this country, which, and I say it upon the authority of the noble Earl, who stated the fact in words that cannot be forgotten, found existing in the hearts of the Irish people a great amount of dissatisfaction—we may almost say of disloyalty and of dislike to England and to the English rule, the small occupiers to a great extent sympathizing with it, and in several of the large towns in the South the population being deeply tainted with it, and ready to participate with it to any extent. And then, with these words falling from the mouth of his own colleague, that colleague being the responsible Minister for Ireland, the Prime Minister for the Crown denies that a crisis exists, and ridicules it as the creation of a fevered brain. [Hear, hear.] I want to know what is the sign of a national crisis? To those who refuse to read it in the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act four times, I think, successively, what answer is it to say to us, "You yourselves proposed the suspension?" Certainly we did, but this is an act which grows not less, but more significant by repetition. Does the right honorable gentleman suppose that when we asked the House of Commons to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act we were not aware that that suspension would draw after it political consequences? It was my duty on that occasion to follow the powerful and impressive speech of the honorable member for Birmingham, and what I said was,—"I don't deny that we must persevere in legislation in the direction in which we have been engaged for some time, and which has already in a certain measure produced most satisfactory results. What I pleaded for was this, that we should provide for the exigencies of the day, for that is an absolute duty which cannot be deferred." On all occasions when the suspension of the *habeas corpus* has been renewed the same course has been pursued, and no impediment has been thrown in the way of that proposal. Indeed, we found that the Government were almost ready to complain of those who now propose remedial measures that they did not oppose that suspension. My opinion is that the readiness and the cheerfulness—no, that is a bad word—the readiness and full conviction with which the House has acceded to the proposal is a true measure of the conviction that the House entertains that it must at the earliest possible moment address itself in earnest to the work of remedial legislation. What does the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act mean? It means the giving up of the charter and palladium of personal liberty in that country. And what are its accompaniments in Ireland? A police which is virtually an armed force for purposes of repression, admirably discharging its duties, but not discharging the same duties that are discharged by the police of England and of Scotland. An army maintained in Ireland, unhappily not for the same purposes for which an army is maintained in England and in Scotland, but for purposes much more nearly approaching those which are most peculiar to some of the worst governed States of Europe. For my part, I know not what is *worse than tranquility purchased by the constant suspension of the Habeas Corpus act*, unless it be that last extremity of public calamity—civil war. [Hear, hear.] For my own part, I am not willing to wait. It appears to me that our responsibility is quite sufficient for having waited this long, and that it befits us now to do all that time will permit toward clearing our account with Ireland. [Hear.] I know there is a feeling in this matter which, I admit, it is difficult to get over. There are many who think that to lay hands upon the national Church Establishment of a country is a profane and unhallowed act. I respect that feeling. [Cheers.] I sympathize with it. [Loud cheers.] I sympathize with it while I think it my duty to overcome and repress it. [Hear, hear.] But if it be an error, it is an error entitled to respect. There is something in the idea of a national establishment of religion, of a solemn appropriation of a part of the Commonwealth for conferring upon all who are ready to receive it, what we know to be an inestimable benefit of saving that portion of the inheritance from private selfishness, in order to extract from it, if we can, pure and unmixed advantages of the highest order, for the population at large—there is something in this so attractive that it is an image that must always command the homage of the many. It is somewhat like the kingly ghost in "Hamlet," of which one of the characters of SHAKESPEARE says:

> "We do it wrong, being so majestical,
> To offer it the show of violence;
> For it is, as the air, invulnerable,
> And our vain blows malicious mockery."

[Hear.] But, Sir, this is to review a religious establishment upon one side, only upon what I may call the etherial side. It has likewise a side of earth, and here I cannot do better than to quote the lines written by the present Archbishop of Dublin at a time when his years were devoted to the Muses. He said, in speaking of mankind:

> "We who did our lineage high
> Draw from beyond the starry sky,
> Are yet upon the other side
> To earth and to its dust allied."

And so the Church Establishment, which, regarded in its theory and in its aim, is so beautiful and attractive. Yet what is it but *an appropriation of public property, an appropriation of the fruits of labor and of skill to certain purposes, and unless those purposes be fulfilled that appropriation cannot be justified.* Therefore, Sir, I cannot but feel that we must set aside fears which thrust themselves upon the imagination, and act upon the sober dictates of our judgment. I think it has been shown that the cause for action is strong—not for precipitate action, not for action beyond our powers, but for such action as the opportunities of the times and the condition of Parliament, if there be but a ready will, will amply and easily admit of. If I am asked as to my expectations of the issue of this struggle, I begin by frankly avowing that I, for one, would not have entered into it unless I believed that the final hour was about to sound.

> "*Venit summa dies et ineluctabile fatum.*"

And I hope that the noble Lord will forgive me if I say that before Friday last I thought that the thread of the remaining life of the Irish Established Church was short, but that since Friday last, when at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the noble Lord stood at that table, I have regarded it as being shorter still. [Cheers.] The issue is not in our hands. What we had and have to do is to consider deeply before we take the first step in an engagement such as this, but having entered into the controversy, there and then to acquit ourselves like men, and to use every effort to remove what still remains of the scandals and calamities in the relations which exist between England and Ireland, and to make our best efforts at least to fill up with the cement of human concord the noble fabric of the British Empire. [Loud cheers.] The right honorable gentleman concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

The question having been put "that this House do immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the acts relating to the Established Church of Ireland."

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

Lord STANLEY followed Mr. GLADSTONE, and moved as an amendment: "That this House, while admitting that considerable modifications in the temporalities of the United Church in Ireland may, after the pending inquiry, appear to be expedient, is of opinion that any proposition tending to the disestablishment or disendowment of that Church ought to be reserved for the decision of a new Parliament." He commenced by echoing Mr. GLADSTONE's condemnation of a resort to trickery, more particularly as he foresaw that great efforts would be made to put the question on a false issue. Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions—though his speech said much—said nothing about disendowment, and he objected to them, first of all, because they were too general, shadowed out no practical plan, and might be construed in any sense. Those who meant by disestablishment the release of the Church from State control might accept the resolutions with the reservation that they should retain the endowment. The resolutions avoided all the real difficulties of the case, and gave no inkling of the manner in which the process of disestablishment was to be effected. But the real question, Lord STANLEY said, was not whether anything should be done, but what was the particular thing to be done. Not one educated man out of a hundred, ("and I," Lord STANLEY said, "am not the one,") would maintain that the ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland was all that it should be, or that there were no scandals in it; but those who called for a disturbance of the existing state of things were under an obligation to indicate some practical solution. Lord STANLEY discussed next the numerous plans suggested for the disposal of the property of the Irish Church, remarking that at present public opinion could not see its way to the practicability of any one of them; and he maintained that Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions merely came to this—that something must be done, without saying what it was. Even if the resolutions were carried, what was to be done then? There could be no legislation this year except that required to carry out the two last resolutions, which was no legislation at all. They might pledge this Parliament which must come to an end almost immediately, but they could not pledge the new constituencies, who must, as a matter of course, take up this question first of all. Reiterating his objections to the unpractical character of the resolutions and the impossibility of taking action on them now, or of pledging the Parliament of the future, Lord STANLEY deprecated this particular mode of raising the question—appealing to the experience of the Appropriation Clause and the Reform Resolution of 1859, and insinuating that the real object of the Opposition was to get a good electioneering cry. Disclaiming all desire to taunt either Mr. GLADSTONE or the Liberal Party with inconsistency, (for on that head each side required allowance to be made,) he condemned strongly a change so sudden as the present, which would not wait for the necessary business of the session to be completed, but called for a resolution to which no practical effect could avowedly be given, and about the details of which its supporters would inevitably disagree the moment they began to carry them out. As to this being a message of peace to Ireland, would it be so received in the North? On the contrary, it would produce bitterness and animosity, and he denied that it would conciliate the Roman Catholic peasantry, who regarded as of greater importance the land and the education questions. Lord STANLEY concluded by defending his amendment, the meaning of which was that the work of the session was sufficient for the session. Whenever action was necessary the Government would not be unprepared for it, but action now was impossible, and the Government objected to pledging in any way the judgment of the next Parliament.

Messrs. E. A. LEATHAM, O'NEILL, POLLARD, URQUHART, BAILLIE, COCHRANE, MONCRIEFFE, Lord CRANBORNE and others followed Lord STANLEY. Just before midnight the debate was adjourned.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT.

In the sitting of March 31 the debate was resumed. After Messrs. HARDY, GOSCHEN, PEEL, DAWSON and others had spoken on the question, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT took the floor.

He commenced by remarking on the considerable change, if not of view, at least of expression, which had characterized the debate. Even Lord CRANBORNE had seemed to admit that the time was near at hand for surrendering his cherished principles of an Establishment, while the Government spoke with a different voice from night to night. Mr. HARDY—in a speech which Mr. BRIGHT complimented highly—had answered Lord STANLEY, and on Thursday, probably Mr. DISRAELI would answer Mr. HARDY. This was the result of government by a minority, on the inconveniences of which Mr. BRIGHT dwelt with great felicity. The result was confusion and chaos; there was really neither Government nor Opposition—the Ministerialists could neither support their own views nor adopt those of the Opposition. Passing to the main question, Mr. BRIGHT pointed out that the disestablishment, which had been described as a "revolution," only affected 700,000 people, or 100,000 families, about the population of Liverpool or Manchester; and if this change were effected, the Irish Protestants would only be left in the same position as the majority of the Scotch people, nearly all the Welsh people, half of the English people, and the whole of our colonists.

Mr. BRIGHT then said: I suppose that it will be admitted that there are only two pretences on which the existence of the Protestant Church in Ireland can be defended—one religious, and the other political. Now, as a religious institution, *the Protestant Church has been a deplorable failure.* The original hope clearly was that the people of Ireland would be drawn from the Church of Rome and brought into harmony with the Church of England: but I venture to say that from the time of the establishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland until now, it could not be shown, reckoning the people as all Catholics on the one side and Protestants on the other, that you have really added by a hundred persons, perhaps not by one person, to the number of Protestants. The thing has been an entire failure, and deplorable and ludicrous as an engine for converting Catholics. [Hear, hear.] It has not only not made the Catholics in Ireland not Protestant, but it has made them more intensely Roman than they are found to be in almost any other country of Europe or America. I think it could be demonstrated that the existence of the Protestant Church in Ireland—be it missionary or not in pretence—has not only not converted the Catholics, but has made it absolutely impossible that anybody else could convert them; because, if you look and see how the Protestant Church is connected with the State, and with the politics of the country, with supremacy, the landed proprietary, the Protestant Party, and all the dark records of past time, you may understand that its effect has been to make Catholicism in Ireland not only a faith, but absolutely patriotism; and I might ask everyone who now hears me, whether, if he and his forefathers had been placed in Ireland as the Catholic population there have been placed, he would not have felt that to throw off his allegiance to his own co-religionists, and to enter the portals of the garrison Church, would have been not only a change of faith but a denial almost of his birth and country. [Hear.] I have felt always in considering the question, and I have considered it much for twenty-five years past, that all the circumstances of the Church in Ireland have been such as to stimulate the heart of every Catholic to a stronger adherence to his own faith, and to a determined and unchangeable rejection of the faith and the Church that were offered to him by the hand of conquest. Now it is important to remember that *the more you have produced in Ireland dissatisfaction with the Imperial Government, the more you have thrown the population into the hands of Rome.* Now, I hope I shall offend no Catholic member in this House when I say that I regard it as one of the greatest calamities of the world that there are in many countries millions of Catholic people who are liable to be directed in much of their ordinary conduct, and ofttimes in their political conduct, through their Bishops and clergy from the centre of the City of Rome. [Hear, hear.] I think it is a misfortune to freedom in the world, and more than that, a misfortune to every Catholic Church in every country, for it tends rather to prevent it from being wholly national, and it prevents also such changes and such reforms as, I believe, are necessary in the progress of any Church. [Hear, hear.] We see some result of it in other countries of Europe—notably at this moment in Austria. There is a contest going on with the Roman Power even in that country, which lately we thought was the very last in the race of freedom. There is no country in Europe probably at this moment in which the Catholic Church and population are more entirely subject to the direct influence of a certain number of persons, of whom most of us know nothing, who pull the strings of the Catholic world in the City of Rome than the country of Ireland. Well, *I attribute much of that which I believe to be a great evil to the existence of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.* [Cries of "Oh!" and "Hear."] You know perfectly well that the great discontent of Ireland is marked out mainly by the Catholic population, and you know that that population is even at this moment, more than it was some years ago, I am afraid, subject directly to political influence at Rome, and I am satisfied that it is for the interest of the Catholic population of Ireland in that respect, and is for the interest of this great nation and of this Imperial Government, whatsoever be the tie between the Catholic population of Ireland and the Government in Rome, that at least *we should take away every obstacle which can lessen in the smallest degree the loyalty of the people to the Imperial Crown.* [Hear, hear.] Well, if this has failed as a religious institution, how stands it as a political institution? It has failed not only to convert the Catholics, but to secure the Union. An honorable gentleman, with a courage I should not like to imitate, has declared that if the fifth Article of the Union, I think he said, were altered by Parliament the Union itself would, in point of fact, be as good as abolished. [Hear, hear.] But I think he is not the first who has said this. It is a very old but not a very strange device to endeavor to keep a people loyal through the in-

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

## THE IMPEACHMENT.

### Character of Impeachments—Evidence Against Johnson—His Conduct—Right to Convict for General Causes—The Chief Justice no Right to do More Than Preside—No Precedents Wanted.

THE BEECHES, Monday, April 6, 1868.

While it seemed possible to get along with JOHNSON, I was opposed to impeachment, but experience of the last few months seems to show that the impeachers were nearer right than I was. JOHNSON has always seemed to me like a madman, and then comes up the question, if the President of the United States, like GEORGE III., becomes mad, what is to be done with him? Impeachment is evidently a process contrived for the very purpose of getting rid of public officers, who cannot be got rid of in any other way. Nothing, to my mind, seems more absurd than to say that an impeachable offence must be indictable. It is precisely what is not indictable that is made impeachable. The lawyers who first made this point have, I imagine, lived to repent of it. It never would bear a moment's examination, and it is perhaps well that the nation is passing through an education on this subject.

JOHNSON is a nuisance—a public obstruction—a stumbling-block in the way of the nation's progress. He has simply done what the lunatic did—put himself on the track in front of the locomotive. Must the locomotive stop? Must the nation, its business and its progress, all stop for one man? I am in favor of all decent forms being gone through with, and the Chief Justice put on his robes and pronounce sentence if necessary, with a black cap on his head, but I would have the *sentence of conviction pronounced clearly and decisively*. If this nation cannot get rid of a nuisance, then Government has here failed in one of the essential attributes of sovereignty.

You say in the *Times* that it ought not to be a party act; but I don't see why it may not be a party act. Has a man any more right to betray a party than he has an individual or society? And is a party to be expected to punish such treason with any less severity? Am I expected to support a Senator elected as a Republican who will suffer the greatest injury to the Republican Party? I promise that such expectation of me will be a vain one. There is but one honest course for a man who refuses to follow the instructions of his party—to resign and submit his case to the people. This is what JOHN QUINCY ADAMS did when he voted for the embargo. Such a course is at once independent and honorable. In the present case there is, I think, no room for the scruples of a rigid conscience; for I think the Managers have made a very strong case. The telegraph to PARSONS, showing that JOHNSON was, in fact, trying to defeat reconstruction is, I think, quite as strong as the Stanton affair. When a President of the United States deliberately sets himself up to oppose the policy and acts of Congress it is time, I think, to settle who governs this country.

It may be said that the President being one of the three coördinate branches of the Government, is not only justified in holding his own distinct opinion, but in adhering to them in all events. In certain cases this is literally although not morally true. The President is a coördinate branch of the Government; but what branch? Purely executive. But an Executive has no more right to originate and attempt to carry out a policy than has the Judiciary, and neither of them have a particle of right to interfere with the policy of the country embodied in legislation. You may say the Constitution gives the President a certain amount of restraint on legislation. Exactly, but Mr. JOHNSON had exhausted all that power by veto after veto. He has done more—he has submitted his policy to the vote of the country and been most signally defeated. Besides all this, the condition of the country was peculiar. Never in the history of this nation, or of any, was there such a moral, imperious necessity for agreement between the Executive and the Legislature. Nothing but an absolute moral insanity could have prevented Mr. JOHNSON from seeing and yielding to this necessity. If he is insane he ought to be removed, and if criminal, much more. But I wish not to touch the subject beyond looking at some of the facts brought out on the trial. If it depended on me, the trial would have been very brief and very decisive.

Some questions have come up in regard to the Chief Justice which are probably of no importance whatever, but which may, in time, give rise to very erroneous impressions. It is palpable that the only reason why the Chief Justice was appointed to preside on the impeachment of the President, is that the Vice-President would succeed, and is, therefore, an interested party. If it were to instruct the Senate on law points, or give dignity to the proceeding, it is just as necessary on the trial of other officers as on that of the President. But whatever may have been the motive, we are left in no doubt about what he is to do. The Constitution says the Senate has the sole power of trying impeachments. This language is not susceptible of additions and constructions. If the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments, then no one can be constitutionally added to the triers. The Chief Justice can be no more added to the triers than can the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Then, the Constitution says, the Chief Justice shall preside; nothing more, nothing less. But presiding gives no right to vote on the trial, or to lay down the law, like a court. Very curiously indeed—while everybody was talking about the Senate on the trial being a court, the Senate actually made an order, which it could only do as a Senate! This only shows that common sense will sometimes come out in spite of all nonsense. I hold Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, to be entirely right in the points he made, and am very glad that there are some men in the Senate whom no amount of superficial criticism can deter from their duty, or make the mere followers of leaders. The true leaders are the people, who are seldom wrong in their decision upon common-sense questions. We have no right to look to the British Parliament for precedents on points which, the American Constitution has plainly defined. Long since our Constitution was made there has been an effort to find precedents for judicial proceedings in the practices of the British Government. While this was confined only to the ordinary forms and rules of court, there was no positive harm in it. But we have to walk in our path and make our own precedents. It is nonsense to say our Senate must behave like the British House of Lords, or to say our President must not be removed because crazy GEORGE III. or dissolute GEORGE IV. was not. The American people have a right to make their servants obey them; and if they won't obey, let them be at once deposed. Never was such forbearance, such amiable weakness, shown, as the American nation has shown toward JOHNSON and toward the rebels of the South.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

### The Indian Peace Commission—Gen. Sherman's Views.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives the following report of Gen. SHERMAN's statement to the Indian Peace Commissioners at Omaha on the evening of the 31st ult.:

"I started from St. Louis in time to keep this appointment. I reached Chicago, where I received a dispatch from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States, commanding my presence in Washington in Washington on the 6th inst. I replied by telegraph, stating that I was engaged in very important business, and desired him to submit the fact to the President and learn his pleasure. Since my arrival here I have received an answer, communicating the pleasure of the President: To report at Washington at as early a day as mentioned in the summons—Monday next. By making diligent inquiry I find that in order to obey that summons I must leave here at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and therefore it will be impossible for me to take part in the proceedings of this Commission until I am discharged by the power that summoned me to Washington. I hope, however, to be able to rejoin you before you conclude your business at Laramie, which, I assure you, it is my pleasure to do.

Before I go, inasmuch as two of the members of the Commission are absent, and my opinion may have some practical bearing upon your operations, I want to state that I am more and more convinced by the experience of every day that our course last Summer was wise and proper to this extent, namely: That all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains should be gradually assembled in the two territories that have been defined, and these subjected to such influences of a civil nature as will tend to induce them to become self-supporting, and which will lead to their ultimate civilization. I do not believe it can be done in a single year, but will take many years. Our actions should all bear to that ultimate conclusion. To this end, we should induce, by every possible means, the removal of Indians living now outside of those limits, by their own free action, to one or the other of those Territories; but all who voluntarily reside outside of these limits, or who pass out of those limits for temporary purposes, such as hunting, should at once pass under the control of the military authorities of this country.

If I were present with the Commission, I would vote against giving any annuities or any favors of any kind to the Indians who reside beyond those limits, unless it were such temporary facilities as will enable them, at a time very near at hand, to move to one or the other of these territories. In this connection, I would not withhold from the Sioux, with whom you are about to treat, the privilege of hunting, similar to what you granted last year to the Cheyennes and Kiowas, west of their respective territories, up to the Rocky Mountains—say to the Big Horn, but I would let them understand clearly and distinctly that the moment they pass beyond the prescribed limits, they became liable to fall in with parties of our miners and travelers, and to involve themselves in trouble.

I think one of the most important questions you will have to solve is in regard to the Navajoes. I am convinced that their present reservation is not the proper one. I also doubt whether we can make them a location in their old boundaries west of the Rio Grande, in copartnership with the Utes which will not sooner or later be interfered with by people from Colorado and New-Mexico, in search of treasure; but, with the light now before me, I would prefer their removal to a point north of the Red River, west of the Chickasaw line, and east and south of the Wichita Mountains.

I would now suggest that this Commission employ a good agent to go to the Chickasaws, also to the Kiowas and Comanches, and represent that the Navajoes are not a wild band of Indians, but one which at one time was pretty far advanced in civilization, and that we believe they would be good neighbors; also, to endeavor to procure their willing assent to live with the Navajoes in that very district. He should be instructed to report to the Commission wherever it may be, so that it may be in possession of all the information by the time it or any portion of it reaches the Navajoes, for the purpose of making a final disposition of them."

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* suggests that the Democrats nominate Gen. HANCOCK for President, "the man who has proved the best friend the South has had since the war ended, and whose brilliant career as a soldier should gain for him every Northern vote which is not sworn away to Radicalism."

A call has been issued for a Maryland State Convention, in Baltimore, on the 6th of May, for the ostensible purpose of "reorganizing" the Republican Party in that State. The movement is strenuously opposed by the Baltimore *American* and other Republican papers.

The report that Col. SAMUEL MCKEE intends to remove from Kentucky is denied. He intends to take an active part in the coming campaign. Arrangements are being made for an effective Republican organization to reach every county in the State.

H. H. HELPER, who announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress, in the Sixth District of North Carolina, has withdrawn in favor of Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, the Conservative candidate.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that a committee of Republican Senators has notified Senator YATES that he must do one of three things, viz.: 1. Behave himself; or, 2. Resign; or, 3. Be expelled.

The Republican voters at the primary elections in Indiana on Monday indorsed for renomination for Congress Hon. G. W. JULIAN, Gen. J. P. C. SHANKS and G. S. ORTH.

The Conventions in the various Councillor districts of New-Hampshire, to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, are to be held on Tuesday, June 9.

A Grant and Buckingham Club has been organized in Bridgeport, Conn., since the election, for the Presidential campaign.

### The American Jockey Club—Bookmaking Versus Pool-selling.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I learn that the members of the American Jockey Club are discussing the propriety of adopting some rules for the government of betting, in their club rooms as well as on the Jerome Park Race Course, with a view, in the first place, of initiating the system of betting according to the usage of gentlemen connected with the turf in England, and also relative to discountenancing the system of pool-selling which has of late years prevailed to such an extent on the American turf.

In the first place they propose to open a club-room similar to TATTERSALL's, in England, to which persons of respectable standing may have admission on subscribing a prescribed sum, such subscribers having the privilege of making bets and registering the same in a registry-book to be kept for that purpose, a settling day being named for each racing event, when the losing party is to hand over the amount of his indebtedness to the person in charge of the register, who is to pay it to the winner after deducting one per cent., and in default of such payment the party's name to be posted in the rooms, and he to be denied the privilege of the rooms until his account should be made good.

And now in regard to pool-selling—which, by the by, was first invented and inaugurated in New-Orleans some twenty-five years since by PRICE MCGRATH, Esq., of Kentucky: Suppose the Jockey Club put their veto against it both at the club-rooms and at Jerome Park on the race days, what would be the result? Pool-selling would still go on as usual in other places in the City, and for the sole benefit of individuals. If such would not be the case, I should like to see the infamous system, as it is now carried on, entirely abolished, for it is well known that rings are formed similar to the Peter Funks at mock auctions for the purpose of misleading outsiders—pool-selling auctioneers keeping open accounts with certain parties who are not required to put their money up, and who can withdraw their bets if they pay a stipulated sum before the race comes off, and the outside public being under the impression that that pool is a *bona fide* transaction, follow in the wake like the flock of sheep that follows its leader. Another usage which misleads the public is this, that where one man who has no partner to bid with him buys the first choice of horses at a pool-sale, if the bids for the second, third, fourth, &c., horses do not bring enough to suit him, he can buy them all in and it becomes no pool, without the outsiders being aware that the prices bid are not *bona fide*. The gains acquired by these pool-selling auctioneers are enormous, although they take good care to let it be inferred by the public that they divide the spoils with the proprietors of the course; this may be partly true of the transactions on the day of the race, but not at sales at pool-rooms outside. But at three per cent. on the winnings—and it used to be three per cent. on the total, and even five per cent.—the gains to the auctioneer frequently amount to more than the whole money run for by the owners of horses during the meeting. About three years since at Saratoga, it amounted to about $20,000, and many of the owners of horses that had been thus speculated upon, returned to the South and Southwest and to New-York, without winning a dollar to repay them for the transportation and keep of their stables.

The American Jockey Club—not excluding the Paterson and Saratoga Associations—deserve all praise for their efforts in reforming the American turf; and their registry system would tend to larger transactions in "making a book" if there were larger fields of horses, as is the case in England. It has one advantage, however, which recommends it, and that is the surer prospect of an honorable settlement of bets. But the "making a book" has been long practiced on the American turf between parties known to each other, and where they were not known the money has been held by others, who have in many instances disappeared with all the money thus deposited in their hands.

From my experience during a long series of years in connection with racing, and by frequent conversations with racing authorities and owners of horses in respect to pool-selling—who to some extent look favorably on my views—I have come to the following conclusion as being conducive to the interests of all classes connected with legitimate racing: The Jockey Club, or other racing associations, to register or receive deposits of money in bets both at their club room and at the course on race days, charging one per cent. on all moneys paid over, the whole to enure to the benefit of the club or association; that the American Jockey Club, or other racing associations, employ auctioneers both at their club-rooms and at the race course to sell limited pools in suitable places out of hearing and annoyance of the spectators on the grand stands, say under $50, $200, $500, and unlimited, the percentage to be appropriated for the benefit of the owners of horses which run at the meeting, and as follows—either for second, third or fourth prizes in addition to the regular purses or prizes to be run for; or for distinct extra races, (*vide* the auctioneer's gift at Paterson,) for which first, second, third, &c., purses as may be agreed on and assented to by horse-owners, and any surplus to accrue to the benefit of a fund to pay *pro rata* the expenses of horse-owners who run their horses at the races during the meeting, —2 per cent. being charged on all money, instead of 3 per cent. now charged on the winnings, the money to be paid at the time to the auctioneer, who shall not bid on pools on his own account.

The Southern and Southwestern owners of race-horses will then bring on their full stables, and enter their horses in considerable numbers for races under such inducements. If there is any doubt let it be tried for once by way of experiment, and it will be found that all outside pool-selling will be frowned down by the racing men, they will concentrate at the official pool-selling in their own interest, and the result will be that the owners of the race-courses will see thousands of spectators to witness the extraordinary excitement of large fields of horses, which will undoubtedly run the race out from end to end by this arrangement of first, second, third, &c., prizes; the Associations to deduct the expense of auctioneers, clerks, &c., and, if they please, a reasonable portion for themselves, from the gross percentage, before dividing the balance; any pool bid in by one individual, whether he pays the money in or declares off, to be so announced, and the percentage to be paid by him in either case. By these means, or a portion of them, it would be hoped that the innocent public—as well as some smart sporting men—would be protected to a considerable extent. G.

### The West-street Homicide—A Correction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In your notice of the proceedings at the coroner's inquest, held on Saturday last at the City Hospital by Coroner SHIRMER, on the body of CHARLES NORIOT *alias* NORRIS, it was alleged that THOMAS FITZPATRICK, who fired the fatal shot, "had absconded."

In justice to my client, Mr. FITZPATRICK, who is a highly respectable wholesale liquor dealer, permit me to state that he has *not* absconded, but, on the contrary, has given good and sufficient bail to answer any indictment that may be preferred against him, having a perfect defence that his action was entirely justifiable; and testimony will be given on the trial to prove that the unfortunate deceased attacked FITZPATRICK with an oyster knife, and that, for self-protection only, and to save his own life, then in imminent danger, FITZPATRICK discharged the pistol.

The deceased, a few days prior to his death, admitted the above facts to three witnesses, and exonerated Mr. FITZPATRICK from all blame in the matter.

Under these circumstances, and relying on that fairness which invariably characterizes your publications, I beg you to insert a denial that my client has absconded, he on the contrary courting an early trial, when he confidently relies on an honorable acquittal by an impartial jury of his fellow-citizens.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM F. HOWE,
Counsel for THOMAS FITZPATRICK.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

### Repairs Wanted.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I felt it a duty on returning from my last visit to Niagara Falls to call public attention (and especially the attention of the proprietors of Goat Island) to the shackly and seemingly insecure condition of the "Biddle Staircase," which then trembled and tottered beneath the tread of every passer.

As many thousands go through this half-dilapidated old tube every Summer, and as the consequences of its giving way under its load of human life (pinned as it is to the perpendicular side of the cliff) would be frightful beyond description, I hope you will think it worth while to sound a warning.

The staircase was built (so says the guide book) in 1829 by the enterprise and liberality of NICHOLAS BIDDLE, of the old United States Bank, and is now of course nearly forty years old.

It has done good service, but if it is only to serve as a trap at last to destroy some unwary party of pleasure-seekers, it had far better never been built.

S.

## POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A DISHONEST BELL-BOY.

JOHN CARR, aged 17, who has been for some time past employed at the St. Nicholas Hotel as "bell-boy," was arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of larceny. It appears that a few nights ago a pair of boots belonging to a guest at the hotel mysteriously disappeared from in front of the door of his room, where he had placed them before retiring to rest, and on searching for them they were found secreted under some bedding in one of the halls. With a view of catching the thief Detective ROGERS, attached to the hotel, placed his own shoes under the bedding in place of those which had been stolen, and set a watch on them. In a little while CARR approached the hiding-place, and slipping off his own worn-out shoes put on those belonging to the detective. He was of course arrested and committed for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

PANEL THIEVES.

Saturday night ALLEN H. REYNOLDS temporarily stopping in the City at the Westchester House, not knowing of the many metropolitan pitfalls set for the unwary, took a stroll through the streets having $475 on his person. Happening to fall in with a cyprian named JANE DEVOE, he accompanied her to her room at No. 175 Wooster-st., where he spent three or four hours, most of the time being asleep. On awakening he of course discovered that he had been robbed of every dollar of his money, and his paramour to shield herself accused her confederate, JOHN DEYO, saying that he had entered the room and taken the money. REYNOLDS had both parties arrested when DEYO offered him $175 to withdraw the complaint. The proposition was declined and both the accused were committed without bail to answer at the General Sessions.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW-ORLEANS MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—Detective BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, arrived here yesterday morning, a passenger by the steamship *General Meade*, from New-Orleans, having in custody EDWARD POLUSKY, a German merchant, whom he had arrested in that city on a charge of false pretences. The complainants in the case are H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., of Church-street, who set forth that about three months ago POLUSKY called at their place of business and stated that he was a merchant from New-Orleans and desired to purchase goods on credit. He represented that he owned real estate valued at $20 000; that his stock of goods was worth $18,000, and his liabilities were not over $4,000. On these representations, believing them to be true, the firm sold POLUSKY between $10,000 and $15,000 worth of dry goods. The complainants now allege that they have since learned that at the time POLUSKY purchased the goods, he was insolvent, and had gone into bankruptcy, and that his representations made to them were untrue. They also allege that as soon as POLUSKY received the goods at New-Orleans, he sent them to an auction where they were disposed of. Affidavits, embodying the above statements, were made before District-Attorney HALL, and the papers being sent to the Grand Jury, they found a bill of indictment against POLUSKY. A bench warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued, and a requisition for his rendition obtained from Gov. FENTON. Detective BARKER was sent for POLUSKY, and arrested him in the Crescent City. He will be brought before the District-Attorney for examination to-day.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Typographical Society met on Saturday night, Mr. TAYLOR in the chair. The question of allowing printing to be introduced into the State Prison was taken up, and the members held that it was time for the printers to look to their interests, and not allow this contract, which is proposed by Gen. SWAYNE, to pass the Legislature. There was a delegation from the Stereotyping Society, who expressed their views in like manner, and read a protest from their Society to the Legislature. After debate a resolution was unanimously adopted that the New-York Typographical Society recommend the printers of every office in this State to hold meetings, and adopt vigorous protests against the giving of the State printing to the State prisoners, and to forward the protest to their Representatives at Albany at the earliest opportunity. A committee was appointed to wait on Hon. THURLOW WEED, and ask his advice and assistance in the matter. It was unanimously agreed that a meeting be held on Tuesday evening next, and that all the trade be invited to attend. The meeting then adjourned.

FAREWELL TO "NED BUNTLINE."—Mr. E. Z. C. JUDSON, who is better known by the pseudonym of "Ned Buntline," was met on Friday evening, at the Cooper Institute, by a number of temperance friends, who gathered to say farewell to him before his contemplated departure for California on the 16th inst. Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of California, presided, and Rev. Mr. SHELDRAKE offered prayer. Letters of sympathy from Grand Worthy Patriarch SAMUEL MCKEAN and from the President of the State Inebriate Asylum, ALBERT DAY, Esq., were then read. Appropriate remarks were made by ALLEN S. THOMSON, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Mr. HORACE GREELEY. Mr. JUDSON followed with a touching farewell address, in which he expressed his bitter opposition to the liquor traffic, and announced his programme of operations in the West. He said that he knew the strength of the foe, and if he fell in the struggle, he would fall battling for the good of humanity. Mr. JUDSON will bear with him the kind wishes of many in his new field of labor.

DONATION TO A PASTOR.—On Wednesday evening last, about 200 of the members of the Cannon-street Baptist Church visited their pastor, Rev. E. K. FULLER, at his residence, and presented him with a purse of $400. The ladies remembered Mrs. FULLER with various gifts, well chosen and costly. An enjoyable supper concluded the happy affair.

THE WEATHER.—The mean temperature of the week (about the meanest we have had) ending on Saturday was 34° 72'—the maximum being 48° 10' and the minimum 26°. The greatest height of the barometer was 30.374; the lowest being 29.153. The depth of rain was 2.17 inches; of snow 5.25 inches. The prevailing winds were from the west and northwest. Yesterday we had another slight snow-storm—a little more for the very last edition of Winter. There were many inquiries whether this was the end of last Winter or the beginning of next.

A WOMAN BADLY BEATEN.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man named SLAVIN, residing at No. 407 West Sixteenth-street, assaulted Mrs. MARY FARRELL, of No. 413 West Sixteenth-street, and beat her very badly. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital. SLAVIN escaped and is still at large.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP.—The steamship *Gen. Meade*, Capt. SAMPSON, from New-Orleans, while coming up the bay under a full head of steam, ran on the Battery wall. She was towed off by the harbor police boat and a ferry-boat. The steamship was not materially damaged.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of California, will address a public temperance meeting this evening, in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. J. B. DUNN's,) in Fiftieth-street, near Broadway.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEDICATION OF A GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The new church edifice recently erected for the German Evangelical Lutherans of St. John's, in Middle-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, South Brooklyn, was duly dedicated with interesting services yesterday. The services were conducted in German by Rev. ROBERT NEWMAN. Elders and deacons were ordained, and the communion of the Lord's Supper was administered. In the afternoon Rev. Y. P. PIERCE preached in English, and in the evening Rev. Mr. BADEN, of New-York, conducted the services. To-day interesting services will be held in the new church, when a number of ministers of Brooklyn and New-York will take part.

FAIR FOR CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY.—The ladies of Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., will hold a fair at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, for the purpose of aiding the rectory fund, and securing as soon as possible a parsonage for the rector, Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, one of the most indefatigable working pastors of Brooklyn.

LECTURE BY HON. WM. E. DODGE.—Hon. W. E. DODGE, of New-York, will, at the request of leading citizens of Brooklyn, deliver his interesting lecture entitled "Recollections of Mercantile Life in New-York, forty to fifty years ago, and the changes in the last half century," on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PERSONAL.—Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, will leave for Europe, on a three months' leave of absence, in May....Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, late of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-street, having been appointed minister in the American Chapel at Paris, sailed for Europe in the *Helvetia* on Saturday.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The Unitarian congregation now worshiping in the small hall at the corner of Classon and Fulton avenues, have secured a lot of land on the corner of Classon-avenue and Lefferts-street, where the ground is soon to be broken for the erection of a new and commodious place of worship.

TRUE MANHOOD.—Rev. Dr. DURYEA, of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, will read an essay on "True Manhood," at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton-avenue, to-morrow evening.

## NEW-JERSEY.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—About three hundred of the Newark carpenters have been standing out during last week for an increase of 25 cents a day, which would make their pay $3 50, and allow 50 cents a day profit to their employers. Some twenty-two of the employing carpenters and builders, it is stated, have pledged themselves to stand by each other in refusing the demands of the employes. The strikers have resolved to decline to work until their request is complied with. It is stated that to-day the carpenters and joiners of Orange will also quit work unless a similar advance is acceded to.

HEAVY ROBBERIES.—The gentlemen's furnishing store of PICKLES & RAMSEY, at Plainfield, was entered by burglars two nights since, and robbed of goods valued at $2,000....The dry-goods store of J. N. C. T. COX, at Somerville, also received a visit from burglars, and goods, consisting principally of silks and kid gloves, together with some money, were carried away. Detective KILLCAULEY, in the employ of the Central Railway Company, who is working up the case, has ascertained that the thieves crossed over the Communipaw Ferry to New-York with their plunder.

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The citizens of Hudson City and Bergen are to be favored with a much-needed improvement in the matter of transit on the horse-cars. The Superintendent, Mr. G. W. HOPKINSON, has decided to run one car from Jersey City to Bergen all night, leaving the ferry on the half-hour after midnight, and Bergen on the even hour. Should the night car pay the expenses of running it, another car is to be added, so as to make a trip every thirty minutes. Cars are also to be run every ten minutes during the day, from 2 to 7 P. M.

INHUMAN ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—A man named JOHN GREEN, residing in Newark-st., Hoboken, was taken before Recorder POPE yesterday, charged with committing a violent assault and battery on his wife and throwing a plate at her head. The plate struck Mrs. GREEN on the ear and cut a severe gash. The accused, who has been sent to jail three times for ill-treating his wife, was again committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COLLISION.—The 11:15 A. M. Hudson City car No. 2, when passing the corner of Grove and Mercer streets, Jersey City, on Saturday, ran into a light business wagon belonging to W. V. AUSTIN, of No. 12 Dey-street, New-York, breaking one of the hind wheels, and also breaking the pole of the car. The driver of the wagon was thrown out, but escaped with but slight injuries.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—HENRY TAFT, a member of the Bergen Police force, has been arrested and held to bail to answer before the Grand Jury on a charge of committing an unprovoked assault upon CHARLES COPPERS, of Lafayette, by striking him on the head with such force as to cut a deep gash.

DOG EDICT.—Several dogs having recently been bitten by a rabid one in Orange, Mayor FERRY of that city has issued a proclamation against unmuzzled dogs running at large.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 11, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $2,500 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 111⅞ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62 | 104½ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 ....b3 | 111¾ |
| 10,000 | do ....b3 | 111⅝ |
| 2,000 | do | 110⅞ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 | 109¼ |
| 10,000 | do | 109 |
| 5,000 | do | 108⅞ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 6s., 5-20s, C '65 | 109⅜ |
| 10,000 | do | 109½ |
| 20,000 | do | 109⅜ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C '65 New issue | 107⅝ |
| 14,000 | do | 107⅝ |
| 1,000 | do | 107⅜ |
| 4,500 | do | 107¼ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C. New issue | 107⅞ |
| 25,000 | do | 107⅜ |
| 3,000 | do | 107⅜ |
| 18,500 | do | 107⅛ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R. | 101⅞ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s C. | 101⅞ |
| 8,000 | do | 101⅝ |
| 70,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series | 106⅜ |
| 10,000 | do | 106⅝ |
| 100,000 | do ....b10 | 106⅝ |
| 113,000 | do | 106 |
| 15,000 | do ....b3 | 106¼ |
| 5,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. | 66⅛ |
| 52,000 | Tenn. 6s, new | 65⅞ |
| 11,000 | do | 65⅞ |
| 5,000 | do | 65⅞ |
| 500 | Virginia 6s, new | 50 |
| 5,000 | do | 49½ |
| 9,000 | Ga. St. 7s | 88⅝ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s ....x-c | 60 |
| 8,000 | do | 60¼ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. State 6s, new | 59⅛ |
| 5,000 | Missouri 6s | 87 |
| 20,000 | do | 87⅝ |
| 3,000 | Hud. R. 2d S. F. B. | 105 |
| 5,000 | Mich. S. S. F. B. | 101½ |
| 1,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 88 |
| 9,000 | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 82½ |
| 1,000 | T. & W. 1st. Ex. | 91½ |
| 11,000 | Chi., R. I. & P. 7s | 94½ |
| 9,000 | P., F. W. & C. 1st | 105⅞ |
| 1,000 | Mor. & E. 1st M. | 99⅜ |
| 5 | Bank of N. Y. | 115 |
| 25 | Bank of Commerce | 119⅜ |
| 10 | Cent. Nat. Bank | 107 |
| 10 | do | 107¼ |
| 25 | Fourth National | 105 |
| 25 | Trades. Bank | 137 |
| 100 | Canton Co | 47½ |
| 200 | do | 47 |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. C. | 157½ |
| 100 | Am. Coal | 48 |
| 100 | Cum. Coal Pf | 32 |
| 96 | West. U. Tel | 36⅞ |
| 600 | do | 37 |
| 100 | do ....b15 | 37¼ |
| 100 | do ....b15 | 37⅛ |
| 300 | do | 36⅞ |
| 400 | Quicksilver | 25 |
| 300 | Pacific Mail | 86 |
| 100 | do | 86⅛ |
| 100 | do | 86⅜ |
| 60 | do | 86⅝ |
| 400 | do | 86⅜ |
| 70 | do | 87 |
| 10 | do | 86¼ |
| 100 | do | 86⅜ |
| 200 | do | 86⅝ |
| 100 | do | 86¼ |
| 500 | do | 86 |
| 100 | do ....s10 | 86 |
| 200 | do | 86⅛ |
| 200 | do | 86⅛ |
| 200 | Atlantic Mail | 37 |
| 100 | do | 36½ |
| 100 | Wells-Fargo Ex. C. | 29 |
| 100 | Adams Ex. ex.div. | 68 |
| 100 | do | 67¾ |
| 500 | do | 66 |
| 100 | do | 65¾ |
| 26 | do | 65 |
| 100 | do | 66½ |
| 15 | Am. Ex. Co. | 65 |
| 20 | do | 64⅞ |
| 100 | U. S. Ex. Co | 66 |
| 100 | do | 65 |
| 200 | Mer. U. Ex. | 33 |
| 100 | do ....b30 | 33½ |
| 400 | do | 33⅜ |
| 300 | do | 33½ |
| 200 | do | 33 |
| 300 | Union Nav. Co. | 20½ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 119⅝ |
| 1300 | do | 119⅜ |
| 500 | do | 119⅜ |
| 100 | do ....s10 | 119¼ |
| 200 | do ....b10 | 119⅜ |
| 200 | do | 119⅜ |
| 400 | do | 119 |
| 100 | do ....s10 | 119 |
| 50 | do | 119 |
| 500 | Erie R. | 70⅛ |
| 1200 | do | 70 |
| 200 | do ....b30 | 70¼ |
| 1000 | do | 69⅞ |
| 1400 | do | 69⅞ |
| 100 | do ....b15 | 70 |
| 100 | do | 70¼ |
| 100 | Hud. R. R. ex-d b30 | 135 |
| 1000 | Reading R. | 89⅛ |
| 2800 | do | 89⅜ |
| 100 | do ....b15 | 89⅜ |
| 1000 | do ....s30 | 89 |
| 110 | Mich. Cen. | 114½ |
| 50 | Panama R. | 300 |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. ....s30 | 89¾ |
| 400 | do | 89⅜ |
| 400 | do | 89⅜ |
| 100 | do ....b15 | 89⅜ |
| 100 | do ....b30 | 90 |
| 100 | do | 89⅞ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. ....s60 | 140 |
| 200 | Clev. & Pitts ....b60 | 91 |
| 500 | do | 90 |
| 200 | do | 90 |
| 200 | do ....s30 | 90 |
| 12 | Cle., Col. & Cin. R. | 108 |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 75 |
| 600 | do | 74⅞ |
| 400 | do | 74⅞ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. ....b60 | 104⅛ |
| 200 | do | 103⅞ |
| 20 | Chi. & R. I. | 93 |
| 300 | do | 93⅜ |
| 200 | do | 93⅞ |
| 400 | do | 93⅛ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P Pf. | 74⅞ |
| 100 | do ....s60 | 74⅞ |
| 200 | do | 74⅞ |
| 100 | do | 74⅞ |
| 200 | do | 74⅞ |
| 400 | Tol. W. & W. | 50 |
| 200 | do | 49¾ |
| 200 | do | 49½ |
| 100 | N. J. Cen. R. ....x-d | 115½ |
| 40 | P., F. W. & C. | 101⅛ |
| 900 | do | 101 |
| 100 | do | 100⅞ |
| 200 | do | 100⅞ |
| 200 | do ....b15 | 100 |
| 100 | do | 101 |
| 300 | do | 101⅛ |
| 100 | Ohio & Miss. | 31 |
| 200 | do | 30⅞ |
| 500 | do | 30⅞ |
| 500 | do ....b30 | 31 |
| 1000 | do | 30⅞ |
| 100 | do ....b10 | 31 |
| 500 | do ....b15 | 31 |
| 200 | do | 31 |
| 7 | Chic. & Alt. R. | 120 |
| 200 | H. & St. J. R. | 76⅜ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 | Tenn. 6s, new | 66 | 100 | Ill. Cen. | 141 |
| 10,000 | do | 65⅞ | 200 | Reading R. | 88⅞ |
| 20,500 | N. Car 6s. x-c | 59⅞ | 200 | do | 88⅞ |
| 2,000 | do | 60 | 2000 | do | 88⅞ |
| 3,000 | Miss. S. 6s. | 87⅛ | 200 | do ....s60 | 87⅞ |
| 5,000 | P., F. W. & C. 1st | 105⅞ | 300 | do ....s60 | 87⅞ |
| 4,000 | Mor. & Ex. 2d | 87 | 200 | C. & N. W. R. | 63 |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 88 | 100 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 74⅞ |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 35½ | 100 | do | 74⅞ |
| 100 | Canton Com | 47 | 100 | do | 74⅛ |
| 100 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 31 | 200 | do ....b30 | 75 |
| 100 | U. S. Ex. | 64 | 200 | Clev. & Tol. ....b30 | 103⅞ |
| 550 | Mer. U. Ex. | 33 | 200 | do | 103⅞ |
| 200 | do | 32⅞ | 200 | do | 103 |
| 10 | Amer. Ex. | 64 | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 60¾ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 118⅛ | 10 | P., F. W. & C. | 102 |
| 200 | do | 118⅜ | 700 | Ohio & M. R. | 31 |
| 400 | Erie R. | 69⅞ | 200 | do | 30⅞ |
| 50 | Hud. Riv. R. ex-d | 130 | 40 | Chi. & Alton | 120 |
| 400 | Mich. So. & N. I. | 89 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 700 | Adams Ex. ....x-d | 69 | 500 | Erie R. | 70⅛ |
| 100 | do | 68 | 1200 | do | 70⅜ |
| 50 | U. S. Ex. | 67⅛ | 800 | do | 70⅛ |
| 510 | Mer. U. Ex. | 34 | 800 | do ....b3 | 70⅛ |
| 200 | Quicksilver | 25⅛ | 600 | do ....c | 70⅛ |
| 50 | do | 25⅛ | 400 | do ....c | 70⅛ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail | 86⅞ | 100 | Reading R. ....b30 | 89⅛ |
| 200 | do | 87 | 1400 | do | 89⅛ |
| 200 | do | 87⅛ | 500 | do | 89⅛ |
| 400 | do | 87⅜ | 600 | do ....c | 89⅛ |
| 1300 | do | 87⅛ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 61⅛ |
| 300 | do | 87⅜ | 100 | do | 61⅛ |
| 100 | do ....b10 | 87⅜ | 300 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 74⅞ |
| 200 | do ....c | 87⅛ | 600 | do | 74⅞ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. | 119⅞ | 200 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 100⅞ |
| 600 | do | 119⅜ | 300 | do | 100⅞ |
| 200 | do ....c | 119⅜ | 200 | Ohio & Miss. R. | 31⅛ |
| 300 | do | 119⅜ | 800 | do | 31 |
| 100 | do ....c | 119⅞ | 200 | do | 30⅞ |
| 500 | do | 119⅞ | 100 | do ....c | 30⅞ |
| 400 | do | 119⅞ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts. | 90⅞ |
| 100 | do ....b10 | 119⅜ | 800 | do | 90⅛ |
| 200 | do ....c | 119⅜ | 200 | Chic., R. I & P. | 93⅜ |
| 100 | do ....b3 | 119⅜ | 200 | do | 93⅜ |
| 100 | At. Mail ....c | 40 | 300 | do | 93⅛ |
| 100 | do | 39 | 100 | do ....c | 93⅜ |
| 100 | do | 37½ | 100 | do ....b3 | 93⅜ |
| 300 | West. U. Tel. | 37⅜ | 600 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 75 |
| 200 | do ....c | 37⅜ | 400 | do | 75⅛ |
| 100 | do | 37 | 300 | do | 75⅛ |
| 100 | Hudson R. ....x-d | 136 | 200 | do ....c | 75⅛ |
| 600 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 90 | 600 | Union Nav. Co. | 20½ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Adams Ex. | 67½ | 800 | West. U. Tel. | 37 |
| 200 | do | 67⅜ | 100 | do ....b3 | 37 |
| 100 | United States Ex. | 64⅛ | 600 | N. Y. Cen. | 119⅝ |
| 100 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 30 | 800 | do | 119⅛ |
| 300 | Mer. U. Ex. | 32⅞ | 300 | do ....c | 119⅛ |
| 100 | do | 32⅞ | 1100 | Erie R. | 70⅛ |
| 300 | do | 33 | 500 | do ....c | 70⅜ |
| 100 | do ....c | 32⅞ | 800 | do | 70⅛ |
| 100 | do ....s30 | 32⅞ | 2400 | Reading R. | 89⅛ |
| 300 | Quicksilver | 25 | 500 | do ....s10 | 89⅛ |
| 300 | do | 24⅞ | 200 | do ....s30 | 89⅜ |
| 20 | Amer Ex. ....b10 | 64 | 100 | M. & St. P. Pf. | 74⅛ |
| 100 | Mar. Pres. ....b30 | 1¼ | 100 | do | 74⅛ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 47½ | 200 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 101⅛ |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 35 | 200 | Ohio & Miss. R. | 31 |
| 300 | Pacific Mail | 88⅛ | 100 | do | 31⅛ |
| 500 | do | 88⅜ | 100 | do ....c | 31 |
| 400 | do | 88⅛ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 89⅞ |
| 400 | do | 88⅜ | 600 | do | 89⅞ |
| 25 | do | 88½ | 200 | Cl. & Tol. | 103⅛ |
| 300 | do ....c | 88⅛ | 100 | Chic., R. I. & P. | 93⅛ |
| 200 | do ....c | 88⅜ | 200 | do ....b15 | 94 |
| 200 | do ....c | 88⅛ | 200 | do | 93⅞ |
| 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 75 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Amer. Ex. | 63⅛ | 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 74 |
| 100 | Adams Ex. | 67 | 100 | Pitt. Ft. W. & C. | 101 |
| 100 | do | 66½ | 100 | O. & Miss. R. | 30⅞ |
| 200 | Mer. U. Ex. | 32⅛ | 250 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 89⅛ |
| 100 | do | 32⅛ | 100 | do | 89⅛ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal | 32 | 500 | do | 89⅞ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 24½ | 200 | do | 89⅞ |
| 300 | Pacific Mail | 88⅛ | 600 | Clev. & Pitts R. | 89 |
| 200 | Atlantic Mail | 35 | 200 | do | 88⅞ |
| 100 | West U. Tel. | 36⅞ | 200 | do | 88⅛ |
| 600 | N. Y. Cent. | 117⅛ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. | 103⅛ |
| 1300 | do | 118 | 200 | do | 103 |
| 1100 | Erie R. | 69⅛ | 200 | do | 102⅞ |
| 2800 | Reading R. | 88⅛ | 250 | C., R. I. & P. | 93⅛ |
| 400 | do ....b5 | 88⅜ | 500 | do | 93⅞ |
| 800 | do | 88⅞ | 100 | do | 93⅜ |
| 500 | Mil. & St. P. R. | 60⅛ | 300 | Chi. & N. W. R. Pf. | 74⅞ |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W. | 49⅛ | | | |

MONDAY, April 13—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of March have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the nine months of the Current Fiscal year, in comparison with 1867.

The Import entries for March, 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

| | March, 1868. | March, 1867. |
|---|---|---|
| Dutiable goods, direct | $11,999,520 | $11,373,974 |
| Dutiable, bonded | 12,391,956 | 9,069,756 |
| Free goods | 821,862 | 923,377 |
| Total March entries | $25,213,338 | $21,367,107 |

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $1,299,776, against $145,867 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $10,296,124, or $2,095,832 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $23,117,506, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $11,195,861, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 48½ ℘ cent. The amount marketed in March, 1867, was $25,615,762, and the Customs $11,977,418.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the nine months of the fiscal Years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

| | 1867-'8. July 1 to March 31. | 1866-'7. July 1 to March 31. |
|---|---|---|
| Total entries | $175,219,546 | $202,526,075 |
| Total marketed | $173,463,491 | $203,091,520 |
| Customs paid | 82,757 343 | 93,447,657 |
| Average tariff | 47.70 ℘ cent. | 46 ℘ cent. |

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the nine months of the current Fiscal Year, $3,601,868, against $8,806,920 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the nine months of the Fiscal Years 1867 and 1868, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1867-8. July 1 to March 31. | 1866-7. July 1 to March 31. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $19,384,142 | $24,288,194 |
| August | 24,882,548 | 25,022,610 |
| September | 23,934,304 | 25,159,765 |
| October | 18,708,047 | 24,073,995 |
| November | 15,653,337 | 17,748,783 |
| December | 12,383,688 | 13,959,899 |
| January | 15,265,750 | 21,145,080 |
| February | 20,154,169 | 26,077,432 |
| March | 23,117,506 | 25,615,762 |
| Total 9 months | $173,463,491 | $203,091,520 |

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1, 1867, to March 29, 1868, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,505,433 | December | $5,276,306 |
| August | 12,623,300 | January | 7,133,428 |
| September | 11,712,164 | February | 9,696,752 |
| October | 8,682,889 | March | 11,185,861 |
| November | 6,931,213 | | |
| Total New-York duties collected | | | $82,757,343 |
| Miscellaneous outpost Customs | | | 2,307,859 |
| Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office | | | $85,065,202 |

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of March were:

| | March, 1868. | March, 1867. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $12,882,808 | $19,679,955 |
| Foreign reëxported | 680,642 | 795,271 |
| Gold and Silver | 3,694,912 | 1,891,141 |
| Total March clearances | $17,258,362 | $22,366,367 |

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions from July 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868, were as follows:

| | 1867-68. July 1 to Mar. 31. | 1866-67. July 1 to Mar. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $127,255,533 | $129,608,517 |
| Foreign reëxported | 5,921,218 | 4,358,500 |
| Gold and Silver | 42,454,848 | 23,238,223 |
| Total nine months | $175,631,599 | $157,305,240 |

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,522,237, against the total entries of $6,467,267 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,731,689, against $4,392,123 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $891,807, against $145,763 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,250,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 11,671 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,052.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,086,260 | January | $15,281,997 |
| August | 23,732,000 | February | 20,402,462 |
| September | 20,681,540 | March | 25,213,38 |
| October | 18,075,697 | April 4 | 5,701,228 |
| November | 15,689,688 | April 11 | 4,522,237 |
| December | 13,112,564 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $185,443,008 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 213,751,849 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $28,308,841 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $14,058,861 | January | $14,448,327 |
| August | 12,857,362 | February | 14,021,585 |
| September | 12,002,449 | March | 13,583,450 |
| October | 17,461,221 | April 1 | 3,996,447 |
| November | 20,675,515 | April 8 | 4,731,689 |
| December | 14,067,986 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $141,904,887 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 143,009,529 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $1,104,642 |
| Gold, April 11, 1868 | | | 138⅛ ℘ cent. |
| Gold, April 13, 1867 | | | 135⅞ ℘ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $13,519,894 | January | $7,349,825 |
| August | 1,714,598 | February | 4,203,829 |
| September | 2,201,959 | March | 3,694,912 |
| October | 1,182,031 | April 4 | 1,103,032 |
| November | 1,733,261 | April 11 | 891,807 |
| December | 6,854,548 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $44,449,687 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 23,984,297 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $20,465,390 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $2,679,712 | January | $3,071,619 |
| August | 3,983,650 | February | 4,132,576 |
| September | 2,615,950 | March | 3,196,196 |
| October | 1,847,106 | April 4 | 864,698 |
| November | 1,058,058 | April 11 | 1,177,812 |
| December | $2,186,922 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $26,784,299 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 32,197,065 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $5,412,766 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,794,404 | July | $11,306,370 |
| August | 12,963,740 | August | 621,066 |
| September | 11,967,825 | September | 2,716,939 |
| October | 9,082,986 | October | 187,357 |
| November | 7,304,934 | November | 16,969,514 |
| December | 5,448,244 | December | 1,438,753 |
| January | 7,204,590 | January | 16,046,501 |
| February | 9,735,125 | February | 1,880,086 |
| March | 11,335,954 | March | 3,109,556 |
| April 4 | 1,567,000 | April 4 | 75,000 |
| April 11 | 2,250,000 | April 11 | 66,000 |
| Total | $88,882,202 | Total | $54,517,162 |
| To date, 1867 | 100,083,132 | To date, 1867 | 36,553,964 |

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $1,351,166 |
| Decrease in Specie | 754,149 |
| Increase in other Legal Tenders | 272,903 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 1,104,966 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 32,836 |

| | April 13, 1867. | April 11, 1868. | April 4, 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Cap'l. | $73,457,700 | $73,507,700 | $73,507,700 |
| Local Capital | 9,062,500 | 9,962,500 | 9,962,500 |
| Total Capital | $82,520,200 | $83,470,200 | $83,470,200 |
| Loans | 250,102,178 | 252,936,725 | 254,287,891 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 8,856,229 | 16,343,150 | 17,097,299 |
| Other L. Tend'r | 60,202,515 | 51,982,609 | 51,709,706 |
| Deposits | 182,861,856 | 179,851,880 | 180,956,846 |
| Circulation | 33,702,047 | 34,194,292 | 34,227,108 |
| In Sub-Tres'y | 108,548,840 | 100,760,035 | 97,934,551 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the Banks, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

| | April 4. | April 11. | April 13, 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $180,956,846 | $179,851,880 | $182,861,856 |
| Circulation | 34,227,108 | 34,194,229 | 33,702,047 |
| Total | $215,183,954 | $214,046,109 | $216,563,903 |
| 25 ℘ cent. would be.. | $53,795,988 | $53,511,527 | $54,140,975 |
| They held: In Gold and Greenbacks | 68,807,005 | 68,325,759 | 69,058,744 |
| Excess | $15,011,017 | $14,814,232 | $14,917,769 |

The changes in the Bank movements are not yet sufficient, since the Quarterly Statement of last Monday, to bring decided ease to the Money market. The signs in this direction were better early in the week than near the close, and the Public Funds improved from 1 to 2 ℘ cent. up to Wednesday. The Brokers were supplied with Money at 7 ℘ cent. Currency Interest, but the offerings being less free on Thursday and Saturday, there was a reaction of ½@1 ℘ cent. in the Public Funds, and a lower and very bearish market for the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks and Border State Bonds. It was notable that the list generally seemed to have less support from the *bull* interest than before the Quarterly Bank Statement, when the Brokers in this interest were paying from 10 to 14 ℘ cent. for Money. The Gold Room was also weaker, owing in part, however, to sales by the Treasury on a somewhat reluctant market.

The general Trade of the week was quite satisfactory, and the whole business of April, in Dry Goods and General Merchandise, and also in the Cotton line, promises better results than the corresponding month of last year. There was renewed excitement in Cotton on Friday and Saturday, the advance in Middlings being up to 31½@32 cents, and this in the absence of Cable quotations from Liverpool, where, owing to the Easter Holidays; no regular business was done.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | April 13, '67. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 138⅜@137¾@138¼ | 135¾ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 186.. | 110@112@111 | 109⅞ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 107⅛@108⅛@107⅝ | 107⅛ |
| Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s | 105⅞@107⅛@106 | 105⅛ |
| U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s | 101@102⅜@101⅜ | 98 |
| New-York Central | 123⅛@117⅜ | 99⅞ |
| Erie | 74⅛@69⅛ | 57⅛ |
| Rock Island | 96⅛@93⅛ | 88 |
| Michigan Southern | 90@89 | 65⅜ |
| Hudson River | 140 with div.@129⅜ x. | 132 |
| Northwestern | 63⅜@62⅜ | 33⅜ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 100⅜@100⅛ | 93⅞ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 91⅛@88⅛ | 70⅛ |
| Reading | 90⅛@88⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 75⅛@74⅛ | 60⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31⅛@30⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 95@88⅜ | 126⅜ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 37⅛@38@36⅜ | 38 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 73⅛@75⅛ | 50 |
| St. Paul Common | 59⅛@60⅛ | 34 |

The sales of Gold Saturday were a little lower than before Good Friday. They were at 138⅛@138¼ ℘ cent. The Gold Room was free from speculative excitement. The Treasury received $500,000 from the San Francisco Custom-house in the morning, which was probably sold in the open market. During the week the Office also received $2,250,000 for New-York Customs, full one-half of which was probably sold in the course of the week. The receipts of Gold and Silver Bullion from California, independent of the half million to the Treasury, are $677,812; the shipments to Europe for the week, $891,807. The changes in the Bank averages of the week are not important. The Loans are about a million off, the General Deposit line a million and a half lower, and the Greenbacks a quarter of a million higher, than last Monday. The Money Market closed quite steady at 7 ℘ cent., the Brokers making up their accounts more readily than they expected early in the day.

The Stock Exchange was so far demoralized by the great break down of Thursday in Atlantic Mail, and the failure in consequence of two Brokers, (one of previously reputed large wealth,) of the regular Stock Exchange Board, as to cause a pretty general decline in prices on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares and Border State Bonds, and a heavy feeling, early in the day, in the Public Funds. There was a vague apprehension felt in the forenoon that Money was to be tight in consequence of the partial disturbance of demand loans, and this induced no doubt some considerable sales of Stocks for the *Bull* account, and a much larger *Bearish* movement on the calculation that distrust in the Money market is to increase, and confidence in the Stock market to decrease next week. However this calculation may turn out, it is quite certain that the foundation is being rapidly laid for a more decided and equally divided contest for the control of the Railway market especially, than we have had to report for some months past. The onset upon the New-York and leading Western Roads to-day was not at all disguised. The decline from Thursday night was 2 ℘ cent. on Erie, 3 ℘ cent. on New-York Central, 6 ℘ cent. on Hudson River, 1½ on Michigan Southern and 1 ℘ cent. on Northwest Preferred,

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

| | Thurs. | Sat. | | Thurs. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 101⅞ | 101⅛ | Missouri | 88⅛ | 87⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 111⅛ | 111 | Northwest | 63 | 62⅛ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | N. West Pref | 75⅛ | 74⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 120⅛ | 117⅛ | Rock Island | 94⅛ | 93⅛ |
| Erie | 71⅛ | 69⅛ | Fort Wayne | 101⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Hudson | 130 | *129⅛ | W. U. Telegraph | 37⅛ | 36⅛ |
| Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'chants' Union | 34⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | [illegible] | 89 | St. Paul Pref | 74⅛ | 73⅛ |
| Ohio and Miss. | [illegible] | [illegible] | St. Paul Com | 61⅛ | 60⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 91 | [illegible] | Pacific Mail | 89⅛ | 88⅛ |
| Toledo | 104⅛ | 102⅛ | American Gold | 138⅛ | 138⅛ |
| Tenn. 6s, new | [illegible] | 65⅛ | Bills on London | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ℘ cent. 1868 | 129 | 5-20 reg., '65, n. is. | 107⅛ |
| 6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868 | 129 | 5-20 coup. '65 n. is. | 107⅛ |
| 6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881 | 112 | 5-20 coup. '67 | 108 |
| 500 & 1,000, 1881 | 112 | Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81 | 109 |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 104½ | 5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871 | [illegible] |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, | 111⅛ | 10-40 reg., | 101 |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 104 | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 101⅛ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, | 109½ | 7 3-10 2d series | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 104 | 7 3-10 3d series | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, | 109⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Bounty 7s, reg. | 108½ | Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873 | 94 |
| N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870 | 101⅛ | Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878 | 94 |
| N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872 | 101 | Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883 | 94 |
| N. Y. Canal 6s. 1873 | 100 | Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L. | 100 |
| N. Y. Canal 6s, '74-'78 | 101 | Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c. | 66 |
| N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874 | 96 | Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds | 65¾ |
| Illinois C. bonds 1860 | 100 | Virginia 6s., ex-c. | 50 |
| Illinois reg., 1860 | 100 | Georgia 6s | 74 |
| Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860 | 100 | Georgia 7s. new bonds | 88 |
| Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862 | 100 | North Carolina 6s. x.c. | 60 |
| Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865 | 100 | North Car. 6s. n. b. | 59½ |
| Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870 | 100 | Missouri 6s | 87 |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 | 100 | Mis. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is. | 86½ |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1879 | 100 | Connecticut 6s | 100 |
| Illinois war loan | 100 | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 133 | Bank of N. America | 104½ |
| Merchants' | 118 | Hanover | 114 |
| Mechanics' | 125 | Metropolitan | 135 |
| Union | 115 | Market | 117 |
| America | 142 | Nassau | 107 |
| Phenix | 106 | Shoe and Leather | 115 |
| Tradesmen's | 137 | Corn Exchange | 120 |
| National | 107 | Continental | 103 |
| Merch'ts Exchange | 111 | St. Nicholas | 107 |
| Leather Manuf's | 170 | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Seventh Ward | 110 | Park | 147 |
| State of New-York | 114 | Central National | 107 |
| Commerce | 119½ | First National | 210 |
| Broadway | 240 | Fourth National | 104½ |
| Ocean | 103 | Ninth National | 105 |
| American Exchange | 119 | Tenth National | 101½ |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 96 | Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex. | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen 6s, 1887 | 94 | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 82½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. | 92 | Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds | 74 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n | 93 | Gt. Western 1st M. '68 | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 103 | Gt. Western 1st M. '88 | 88½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876 | 117 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 76 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76 | 117 | Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90 | 72 |
| Erie 1st M. Ex. | 104½ | Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M. | 72 |
| Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1870 | 100 | Chi & R I 1st M. | 100½ |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 96 | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is | 94½ |
| Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77 | 96 | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 99 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70 | 100½ | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 87½ |
| Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 | 105 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 101½ |
| Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72 | 106 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 105½ |
| M. C. new 1st M. '88 '82 | 112 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 98 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M | 113 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 92 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M. | 94 | Chi. & Alton S. F. in. | 92 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. | 101½ | Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. | 70 |
| Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. | 89 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 91½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870 | 112 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 82 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 94 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 90 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 82 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 82½ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. | 80 | Mar. & Cin. 1st M. | 91½ |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv. | 87½ | Chic. & Mil. 1st M. | 87½ |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M. | 88 | Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M. | 82½ |
| Han. & St. J. land gr'nts | 100 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 93½ |
| Lack. & West'n. bds | 97 | Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M. | 60 |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,852,245 36; total payments, $3,410,669 15; balance, $100,760,035 57. The receipts include for Customs, $375,000; Gold Notes, $189,000.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bayard-st., No. 60, 25x75 | $11,000 |
| Canal-st., n. s., 74.9 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., 25x25 | 17,000 |
| Madison-st., No. 338, 25x37x19.11x38 | 4,400 |
| Water-st., No. 648, 20.6x½ the block | 3,500 |
| 6th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x90.10½ | 10,000 |
| 11th-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of Av. C, 25x94.9 | 20,800 |
| 27th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9 | 16,000 |
| 32d-st., n. s., 458.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 77.6 x8½ 17.3½ x73x16.8 | 14,500 |
| 33d-st. and 7th-av., n. w. cor., 22x50 | 20,500 |
| 37th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. 9th-av., 25x98.9 | 10,000 |
| 50th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 6th-av., 46.6x20.4½x50.4x20.4x20 | 7,000 |
| 5?th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 | 2,900 |
| 51st-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5 | 8,300 |
| 51st-st., n. s., 472 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5 | 8,300 |
| 51st-st., n. s., 91.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.9x85 | 3,600 |
| 52d-st. and 6th-av., n. e. corner, 95x100.4 | 52,500 |
| 53d-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4 | 9,000 |
| 56th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100 | 30,000 |
| 58th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 | 20,000 |
| 60th-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 | 21,000 |
| 76th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 | 2,500 |
| 70th-st., n. s., 373 ft. e. of Av. A, 50x100.4 | 8,500 |
| 71st-st., s. s. 373 ft. e. of Av. A, 50x100.4 | |
| 81st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x102.2 | nom. |
| 91st-st., s. s., bet. 3d and 4th avs., 25x100.8 | 9,000 |
| 94th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 117.2x100.4-5x100x121.4 | 18,000 |
| 93d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x44.4x75x41 | |
| Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 s. of 45th-st., 20x80 | 27,500 |
| Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 s. of 45th-st., 40x80 | 10,546 |
| 126th-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x½ the block | 2,750 |
| 129th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x199.10 | 14,500 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x70 | 14,850 |
| 4th-av., e. s., 148.1 ft. n. of 34th-st., 20x80 | 33,500 |
| 5th-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 84th-st., 76.6x100 | 39,000 |
| 5th-av., e. s., 112.10 ft. n. of 26th-st., 21.8x100 | 50,000 |
| 7th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 57th-st., 18.10x100x32.9x100.10 | 8,000 |
| 9th-av., e. s., 90.2 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x80 | 14,250 |
| 10th-av. and 81st st., n. e. cor., 200x102.2 ....q. c. | nom. |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beach-st., No. 46 and No. 133 Hudson-st., 3 years, per year | $2,000 |
| East Broadway, No. 42, 3 years per year | 1,300 |
| Lispenard-st., No. 47 (upper loft,) 1 year | 800 |
| Pearl-st., s. s. 83.8½ w. of Whitehall-st., 21 years, per year | 700 |
| Pier 11 N. R., south half and bulkhead, 4½ years, per year | 6,000 |
| Pier 11 N. R., north half and bulkhead, 4½ years, per year | 5,250 |
| Rivingston-st., No. 170, 10 years, per year | 808 |
| W. 11th-st., No. 352, 3 years, per year | 700 |
| 24th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 891 and 892, 50x98.8, 21 years, per year | 500 |
| 84th-st., and 3d av., s. e. cor., 5 years, per year | 900 |
| 4th-av., No. 6, 3 years, per year | 3,200 |
| 6th-av., w. s., 46.2 ft. s. of 30th-st., 23x51.4, 21 years, per year | 540 |
| 6th-av., w. s., 23.2 ft. s. of 30th-st., 23x51.4, 21 years, per year | 500 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ainslie-st., s. s., 207.6 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 | $3,600 |
| Atlantic-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. e. of Powers-st., 29.2x90 | 8,750 |
| Balchen-place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90 | 5,500 |
| Baltic-st., n. s., 390.6½ ft. e. of Clinton-st., 21.2½x99.10 | 3,000 |
| Baltic-st., n. s., 390.6¾ ft. e. of Clinton-st., 21.2½x99.10 | 9,000 |
| Boerum-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100 | 1,200 |
| Box-st. and Union-av., s. w. cor., 150x100x50x75x100x50x100x225 | 11,800 |
| Carroll-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. s. of Franklin-av., 100x100 | 6,000 |
| Clay-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Clymer-st., n. w. s., 216.5 ft. s. w. of Division-av., 96.4x107.6x25, irregular | 5,800 |
| Douglass-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Bond-st., 18.9x100 | 5,000 |
| Halsey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 157.6x200 | 54,000 |
| Hamilton-st., 372.2 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x90.6 | 7,000 |
| Herbert-st., s. s., 252.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 67.7½x24.0½x51.1x20.6 | 1,555 |
| Herbert-st., s. s., 232 ft. w. of Smith-st., 75.2x24.0½x67.7½x20.6 | |
| Lefferts-st., s. s., 272.10 ft. w. of Classon-av., 80x238 | 14,500 |
| Leonard-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 20x75 | 600 |
| Leonard-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 25x100 | 1,575 |
| Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100 | 8,000 |
| Madison-st., n. s. 137.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100 | 8,000 |
| Macon-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 | 6,500 |
| Meserole-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100 | 2,500 |
| Morton-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100 | 6,000 |
| Navy and Boliver-st., n. w. cor., 5 x60 | 8,000 |
| Noble-st., n. s., 688.2 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 72.3x100 | 2,300 |
| Oxford-st., w. s., 352.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x100 | 10,000 |
| Pierrepont-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100 | 6,750 |
| President-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 75x26.2 | 5,100 |
| Sumpter-st., s. s., 199.9½ ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x75x25x100x25.2½ | 2,200 |
| Sydney-place, w. s., 234.9 ft. n. of State-st., 8 x100 | 12,000 |
| Trotter-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100 | 11,000 |
| Union-st., s. s., 297 ft. e. of Henry-st., 20x100 | 14,000 |
| York-st. s. s., 80 ft. w. of Jay-st., 20x100 | 6,800 |
| South 2d-st., s. s., lot No. 155, G. C. Furman's map | 3,250 |
| 9th-st., w. s., 118.9 ft. n. of South 4th-st., 18x100 | 3,000 |
| 11th-st., s. s., 315 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x100 | 4,000 |
| 17th-st., s. s., 412.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 37.6x100.2 | 8,000 |
| 23d-st., n. e. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 | 900 |
| 23d-st., s. w. s., 300 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 50x100 | |
| 23d-st., n. e. s. 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100 | 1,500 |
| Carlton-av., w. s., 81 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x100 | 9,100 |
| Bedford-av., w. s., 56.5 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 143.11x35.6x133x35 | 2,520 |
| Dekalb-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Marcy-av., w. s., 66 ft. from Hooper-st., 44x100 | 1,780 |
| Nostrand-av., w. s., 55.7 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 20x100 | 7,000 |
| Tompkins-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 40x100 | 10,070 |
| Tompkins-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 100x100 | 4,000 |
| Union-av. and Jackson-st., s. e. cor., 50x100 | 3,500 |
| Wyckoff-av., s.-w. s., adj. Wm. Covert's, 1,378.11x150x16.2x156.11x282 | 8,776 |
| 7th-av. and 12th-st., s. w. cor., 100x97.10½ | 5,000 |
| Lots Nos. 31, 41, 51, 61, (9th Ward,) n. w. of S. Harris' | 1,250 |

NEW JERSEY.

*Jersey City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| North 5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100 | 2,330 |
| South 5th-st., n. s., 134.6 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 12.6x95 | 2,300 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hudson-st., w. s., 152 ft. s. of 3d-st., 25x100 | 12,000 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Montgomery-av., w. s. lot 25, 25x99x—x92.6 | 1,200 |
| Montgomery-av., w. s. lot 24, 25x99.6x—x99 | 1,200 |
| Lexington-av., lots 69x70 blk. 9, 25x100 | 1,100 |
| Tonnele-av., n. s., adjoining Fry's, 45x133 | 3,300 |
| Webster-av., lots Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, blk. 10 each 25x100 | 3,700 |
| Lot No. 29, block 102, Moneil estate, 25x105 | 1,500 |

*North Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Town Road, 25 35-100 acres | 7,463 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Van Riper-place, lots No. 9 and 10 | 2,000 |
| Van Riper-place, n. w. s., 41x116, lots Nos. 11 and 12 Van Riper estate | 14,000 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, and principal payable in gold, for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency. Descriptive pamphlets furnished.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents C. P. R. R.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | .... | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls | 1,607 | Malt, bushels | 3,170 |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 1,324 | Pork, bbls | 971 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 1,600 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 206 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,580 | Lard, pkgs | 100 |
| Corn, bushels | 38,400 | Beef, tcs. and bbls | .... |
| Rye, bushels | 250 | Whisky, bbls | 60 |
| Oats, bushels | 680 | Petroleum, bbls | 1,194 |

ASHES—Have been in demand at $8 75 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 679 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but inactive, including Java at 23½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.;

Laguayra, 16c.@17¼c.; Rio, 13¼c.@18¼c., free, and 8¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Domingo, 14¼c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON.—Speculation has been quite active in this line, to-day, and prices have been advanced thereby fully a cent a pound. The demand from shippers and spinners has been very moderate, the extreme rates asked for desirable lots operating as a check on regular dealings. The aggregate of the reported sales was 9,962 bales, including 262 bales to spinners, 685 to shippers, 8,615 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular for the current week, notice the business of the week ending last evening, thus: "Our market for the week has been active and irregular, but closing very firm with an advancing tendency at the highest quotations of the week. Sales have been 48,250 bales, including 2,079 for spinners, 31,785 for speculators, and 14,386 to exporters, of which 3,422 bales were in transit. The receipts at the ports for the week show a marked increase over the figures of last week, but as the telegrams show a corresponding decrease in stocks of Cotton at the interior towns, this increase in receipts has not depressed our market. All the advices from the South continue positive and unanimous in asserting that there is but little more Cotton to come forward. The exports from this port for the week are: To Liverpool, 13,000; to Bremen, 436; to Cronstadt, 157; to Havre, 1,961; to Genoa, 109; total, 15,663 bales. The Dry-Goods market active, with an advance in prices on some styles."

*Closing Prices of Cotton, to-day.*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb. | 28 | 28¼ | 28¼@28¾ |
| Good Ordinary | 29 | 29¼ | 29¼@29¾ |
| Low Middling | 30 | 30¼ | 30¼@30¾ |
| Middling | 31 | 31¼ | 31¼@31¾ |
| Good Middling | 32 | 32¼ | 32¼@32¾ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 11,661 |
| Receipts last week | 12,462 |
| Receipts preceding week | 17,085 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868 | 303,028 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867 | 528,550 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,672 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,927 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,438 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 4,489 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 152,538 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 298,313 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,119 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,590 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,090 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,300 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 75,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,940 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,985,000 |
| Receipts same time 1866-7 | 1,602,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,331,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates | 1,348,000 |
| Exports same time 1866-7 | 1,053,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,557,054 |
| Exports preceding cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates | 265,000 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 485,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A more active inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, prices of which close in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 85@$10 20; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 20@$11 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 45 ℔ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 90@$9 40 |
| Extra State | 9 85@11 20 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 70@14 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 10 00@10 45 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 45@14 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 25@14 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 10 75@15 50 |

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls. at $9 75@$10 90 for common to fair, and $10 90@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in moderate request and quoted firmer; sales have been reported of 1,250 sacks at $12 25@$14 25 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $7 50@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 530 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 25@$5 85 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in more demand at slightly improved prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,500 bushels, including common White Canada, at $3; No. 1 Spring at $2 53, delivered; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 47, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 42, in store and delivered; Amber State at $2 90; Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 80; White California at $3 20 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less abundant, and has been in fair demand at much firmer rates, closing decidedly strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels at $1 21 @$1 24 for New Mixed Western; $1 23 for Common Old Mixed Western, delivered; $1 26@$1 27 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 17@$1 20 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 17 @$1 20 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in request at full prices; sales 3,850 bushels State at $1 92@$1 93 ℔ bushel. Barley has been quiet, and rather heavy; further small sales of Canada East have been reported at $2 08 ℔ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 4,100 bushels changed hands at $2 12@$2 18 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 57,000 bushels Western at 86¼c.@86¾c., in store, and 87¼c., afloat, deliverable at the option of the seller, within 10 and 15 days, ℔ bushel.

HAY.—North River Bale has been in fair demand to-day at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 60c.@80c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS.—Continue in slack request at unchanged prices, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@50c. Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb. Mr. EMMETT WELLS notices the week's business thus: "We have to report continued dullness in the Hop trade. The extreme light imports of the past week, with only a limited stock of desirable Hops in market, would seem sufficient to warrant an improvement in the demand and bring about a slight advance in prices; but no such result is apparent. Even the better feeling, noticed last week, seems to have subsided, and holders are, if possible, more anxious now to realize than ever. The advancement of the season leaves but little hopes of an improvement, so far as the market may be governed by foreign imports, and unlucky holders will now watch with great anxiety, and base their hopes more upon the prospects of the coming crop. Many rumors are already in circulation, to the effect that the roots in portions of this State and Wisconsin have suffered severely by the severity of the past Winter. We place but little value on these rumors, for the reason that they are usually invented with a view of influencing the market. The belief pervades that heavy snows protect vegetation from frost. We cannot see why the Hop root should prove an exception, and in this connection we think the past Winter has been one unusually beneficial for all crops, and without a visitation of the insect an immense yield of Hops may be looked for. Imports this week: From Bremen, 21 bales; from Canada, 14 bales—total, 35 bales. Exports—to New-Granada, 10 bales; to Mexico, 3 bales; to Porto Rico, 1 bale—total, 14 bales. The last number of the London *Brewer's Journal* reports the following important and elaborate statistics: 'The total growth of Hops in Great Britain, in 1867, is given at 64,284 acres, which includes 4 acres for Scotland, 7 acres for Wales and 64,273 for England. In comparison with the previous year the total increase appears to have been 7,606 acres. In 1866, 34 counties grew, or attempted the growth of Hops. In 1867 there were 4 counties less. From the number of attempts in this line of culture it is obvious that a considerable amount of experimenting has been tried during the last two years. With regard to Barley, the total return for 1866, in Great Britain, was 2,237,329 acres, the total increase in Barley culture being 21,735 acres, which increase is pretty generally diffused through all the counties, both in England and Scotland. The imports of Hops into London, from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 12, this year, are 95,251 bales."

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been 23,083 hides; sales, 45,700 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28@30 lbs., in bond, private terms; 15,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 20¼c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 7,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 20¼c., gold, usual selection; 1,900 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 19¼c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry Caraccas, 21 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Port-au-Platte, 20 lbs., private terms; 7,300 Dry Texas, 20@24 lbs., private terms; 5,000 City Slaughter Ox, 78 lbs., 11¼c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 158,100 (same time last year 125,200—year before, 402,300,) and 480 bales, as follows: 125,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 21,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,000 Dry California, 500 Dry Savanilla, 12,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, and 480 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—With moderate receipts (47,000 sides for the week,) and a fair demand, prices rule firm, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26¼c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26¼c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25¼c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25¼c.@26¼c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25¼c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25¼c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21¼c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20¼c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—Continues quiet at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@73c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Have been dull and rather heavy to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@66¼c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 37; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS.—Continue quite dull, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 03; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 50; Red Oil at 65c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 50@$2 62¼ ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—Has been in very moderate demand at 10¼c.@11¼c. for Crude in bulk; 15¼c.@16¼c. for do. in bbls.; 23¼c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 33c.@35c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been very sparingly dealt in to-day, but has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 15, closing at $27 12, regular, for New Western Mess; $25 87@$26, closing at $26 for Old Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Thin Mess; $24 50@$24 75 for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good request at advancing prices. Sales, equal to 900 pkgs. at 16c. @17c. for Hams; 19¼c.@19¾c. for bagged do.; and 12¼c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in more demand and dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 boxes at 14c. for Cumberlands, 15¼c. for Short Rib, and 17¼c.@16¼c. for Short Clear, and 13c. for sour Cumberlands, ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 930 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 17¼c.@18c. for interior to choice, ℔ lb. Also 250 tcs., May delivery, seller's option, on private terms, ℔ lb. Beef has been in very brisk demand, at $14 50@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20@$24 50 for Extra do., and $9@$14 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 2,650 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in demand, including Prime Mess at $36 @$38 50, and India Mess at $40@$42 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 400 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive and unsettled. Butter and Cheese have been saleable and steady to-day, prices ruling as follows:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State, firkins, ℔ lb. | | none. |
| State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb. | 50 | @52 |
| Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb. | 48 | @50 |
| Western, firkins, ℔ lb. | | none. |
| Western, tubs, ℔ lb. | | none. |

OLD CROP BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine to extra State, firkins, ℔ lb. | 50 | @53 |
| Good to fine State, firkin, ℔ lb. | 45 | @48 |
| Fair to extra, half-firkin tubs, State, ℔ lb. | 45 | @55 |
| Good to fine, half-firkin tubs, State, ℔ lb. | 45 | @48 |
| Good to fine, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb. | 45 | @48 |
| Fair qualities State Butter, ℔ lb. | 40 | @43 |
| Extra qualities Canadian, ℔ lb. | 40 | @43 |
| Low to common qualities State, ℔ lb. | 15 | @18 |
| Low to common qualities Canada, ℔ lb. | 13 | @15 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb. | 16 | @16¾ |
| Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb. | 15 | @16 |
| Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb. | 13 | @14 |
| Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb. | 15 | @16 |
| Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 13 | @14 |
| Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb. | 10 | @12 |
| Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb. | 9 | @10 |

SKINS.—Deer have been in fair request at lower rates, but sales have confined to such parcels only as holders have been willing to sell at a decline, including 12,000 lbs. Para, 2,000 lbs. Central American and 1,000 lbs. Tobasco on private terms. We quote: Honduras, at 42¼c.@45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42¼c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32¼c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@46c.; Chagres, 42¼c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 47¼c., in gold, ℔ lb. The stock of desirable Goat has been increased by the arrival of 645 bales Tampico and 100 bales Cape. The demand has been moderate at firm prices. Sales 22 bales Tampico, 32 bales Peruvian, 30 bales Payta and 16 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 42¼c.@45c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42¼c.; VeraCruz, 42¼c.@45c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@29c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@40c., currency; Cape, 42¼c.@45c., currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS.—Have been in fair demand and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@13¼c., and 325 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 14¼c.@16¼c.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 12¼c.@12¾c.; 90,000 lbs. Stearine at 16¼c.@18c.; 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 4d. ℔ bushel; 250 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 20s.; 50 tons Logwood, by sail, at 25s. ℔ ton, and 1,200 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℔ 280 lbs. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

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—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., eastside.

**SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.**
A splendid stock of
the newest and choicest styles imported,
at greatly reduced prices.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
Will open on MONDAY, April 13,
A FEW ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES IN DRESS SILKS, SILK DRESSES, DRESS-SUIT POPLINS, ELEGANT PARIS-MADE SILK MANTILLAS, INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, BRUSSELS POINTE LACES, SHAWLS, BARBES, &c.; ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, in new shapes and colors.
RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS**
Will be offered on Monday, April 13, in PLAIN CHENE, JASPE POPLINS, for suits at 37½c., 50c. and 75c. PER YARD.
GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
have received
ONE CASE LATEST PARIS STYLE
SILK ROBES, SUITABLE FOR
STREET AND EVENING,
VERY DISTINGUE AND THE FIRST IMPORTED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

**MILLER & GRANT,**
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
HAVE RECEIVED IN STORE,
NEW LACE POINTS,
NEW LACE SASHES,
NEW LACE CAPES,
Embroidered Muslin Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Satins and many other new goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
Deschamp's Kid Gloves at $1 50 per pair.

**BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!**
FROM AUCTION.
A SPLENDID LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN REPS AND TAFFETA SILKS OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES OF BONNET & BELLONS, FROM $2 UPWARD, 25 AND 26 INCHES WIDE. WE ARE NOW OFFERING THESE GOODS AT A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

**INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—IN LONG** and square, with plain and filled up centres. Doing my own buying and selling, I can undersell larger houses with heavier expenses. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

**INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—A** superb fresh assortment of filled-up squares will be opened on MONDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

**MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA,** $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON** hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

**MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION** at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

**MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—** Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st.

## DRY GOODS

**HOUSEKEEPING GOODS**
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
**B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,**
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

**NO. 244 CANAL-ST.**
**SHEETINGS,**
SHIRTINGS,
The largest and most complete assortment of
LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
and PILLOW-CASE GOODS, in the City, embracing the following makes:
4-4 WAMSUTTA, MAXWELL, TUSCARORA,
WINONA, HILL, ANDROSCOGGIN,
NEW-YORK MILLS, UTICA,
CLARK, LONSDALE, MASONVILLE, BATES.
42 in. WALTHAM.
9-8 GREAT FALLS, TUSCARORA and WAMSUTTA.
5-4 UTICA, TUSCARORA, NASHUA,
WAMSUTTA AND BATES.
6-4 UTICA, WALTHAM AND PEPPERELL.
8-4 WALTHAM, ANDROSCOGGIN,
ALLENDALE, PEPPERELL and PEQUOT.
9-4 UTICA, WALTHAM, ANDROSCOGGIN,
ALLENDALE AND PEPPERELL.
10-4 UTICA, WALTHAM, ALLENDALE,
PEPPERELL AND ANDROSCOGGIN.
TOWELS, TOWELING, NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
LOOM AND BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK.
GERMAN LINEN,
TABLE DAMASK, CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELING &c.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
Sheets and Pillow-cases on hand and made to order.
**WILLIAM GARDNER,**
**NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,**
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

**NO. 244 CANAL-ST.**
**BLANKETS,**
BED COMFORTABLES, &c.
WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS,
including some of the finest in the market. Also,
LANCASTER TRICOT.
JACQUARD AND HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS
for institution use. A full assortment of all kinds of imported and domestic spreads.
WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS
in all of the different sizes and qualities, from the very finest to the most common.
**WILLIAM GARDNER,**
**NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,**
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

**NO. 244 CANAL-ST.**
**MATTRESSES.**
PURE CURLED HAIR,
BEST MOSS, HUSK,
SEA GRASS AND STRAW MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS
in all of the most approved patterns.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HAIR AND FEATHER BOLSTERS
AND PILLOWS.
BED TICKING in LINEN and COTTON.
**WILLIAM GARDNER,**
**NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,**
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

**R. H. MACY,**
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOW OPENING,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

**LACE CURTAINS,**
**CRETONNE CHINTZES,**
TWILLS, DIMITIES BAZANS, &c.
**SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.**
**TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,**
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

**WINDOW SHADES,**
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND
**CORNICES,**
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.
**TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,**
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

**LINEN SHEETINGS,**
PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
**QUILTS,**
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS,
JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.
**TAYLOR, MCGIBBON & CO.,**
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

**AT GAYNOR'S.**
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
in both stores.
500,000 PAIRS OF PARIS CORSETS
MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY.
Also, WALKING DRESSES and GABRIELS,
In SILK, POPLINS, and VELVETS,
OUR OWN LATE IMPORTATIONS.
In consequence of a change in business, we offer our elegant stock of the best Paris made coutille and woven Corsets and Walking Suits, &c.,
50 per cent. below cost.
Also, a miscellaneous lot of slightly-soiled Corsets at the following comparatively low prices:
CORSETS at $1, originally $3 50.
CORSETS at $1 50, originally $5.
CORSETS AT $2, originally $8.
As we have made Corsets a specialty, ladies may rely on getting all whalebones, and best shapes.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

**AT LEGRAIN'S,**
Novelties in DRY GOODS opened on MONDAY.
**SILKS FOR DRESSES.**
Plain, in all the new shades, striped, Paris style; extraordinary bargains in black Poult de Soie, Gros Grain and Taffetas—specially Gros Grain at $2 50, worth $3 50.
**DRESS GOODS.**
Argentine, Droguet de Lyon, Silk Serges and Taffetas, really new; plain French Silk Poplins, in all colors; largest assortment in New-York.
Corded and Poplin Alpacas in all colors.
**PIQUES AND PERCALES FOR DRESSES.**
French Piques of the best makes—Paris designs; also, Percales, guaranteed fast colors; white Marseilles.
**CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS, DRESSES AND BOYS' WEAR.**
Full assortment from auction, at great bargains.
**AMERICAN CALICOES—NEW DESIGNS.**
**BLACK GOODS,**
Have been removed from the first loft to the first floor, and reduced 25 cents per dollar.

**INDIA CAMELS' HAIR**
**SHAWLS AND SCARFS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition the largest and best selected stock of
INDIA LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
in this market, and at REASONABLE PRICES.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY,
ALBANIAN STRIPED SILK,
BERLIN, SAXONY WOOL,
GRENADINE, BAREGE and
CHALLIE SHAWLS,
IN EVERY VARIETY, and
AT POPULAR PRICES,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

**SUMMER DRESS GOODS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a fine line of
PARIS SILK GRENADINES,
GAZE DE SOIES,
GAZE DE CHAMBRAIS,
ORGANDIES,
PARIS PRINTED JACONETS, &c.
ALSO,
an extensive variety of
TRAVELING AND WALKING DRESS MATERIALS,
at POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHENE SILKS,**
STRIPED SILKS,
CHECKED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
AND BLACK SILKS,
THE LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE CITY,
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

**PARIS-MADE GARMENTS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES
PRODUCED THIS SEASON.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF THEIR OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE,
Together with a choice assortment of
WALKING SUITS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

**LACES,**
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN YOKES,
CAMBRIC AND SWISS INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS,
LINEN, CAMBRIC AND LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

**LACE PARASOLS.**
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
IN PLAIN AND CARVED IVORY HANDLES.
"CHEILLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
(Assorted Colors.)
LISLE-THREAD, SILK, DOG-SKIN, CALF AND CASTOR GLOVES.
RIDING AND DRIVING GLOVES IN ALL VARIETIES, LACE MITTS, &c.
ALSO,
LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

**FAMILY DRY GOODS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at RETAIL an extensive stock of
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOK.
CAMBRIC, SWISS, JACONET AND MULL MUSLINS.
BRILLIANTES, INDIA TWILLS, &c.
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
(All the Popular Makes.)
BLANKETS, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC,
(All Sizes.)
4-4 FAMILY LINENS, SHEETINGS,
(All Widths.)
DAMASKS, BY THE YARD AND IN CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
PERCALES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO,
just received, a fine line of
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS AND PIQUES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
Will open on MONDAY, April 13,
NEW PATTERNS OF FRENCH MOQUETTES, ENGLISH WILTONS, ROYAL VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, AUBUSSON AND TURKEY CARPETS, IN ONE PIECE, and will also replenish with novelties their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, at $3 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS, at $3 50 per yard.
FIRST QUALITY AXMINSTERS, at $5 per yard.
Also, ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, RUGS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

## MILLINERY.

**T. D. SLOANE,**
NO. 319 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
**MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,**
Suitable for first-class City trade, at thirty per cent. below Broadway prices.
Just received, and will open Monday, April 13, a splendid line of all colors
DOTTED NETS, FROSTED ILLUSIONS, AND CRAPES,
with colored edged laces to match.
The largest assortment of bonnet frames in the City. The trade supplied.

**REID & BROTHER,**
MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
Near 4th-st. No. 367 Bowery. East side.
Beg to call the attention of ladies to their large assortment of Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Crapes, Crystalized Nets, Flowers, Feathers, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Vails, Ruffling, Edging, &c., &c., all of superior qualities and at very moderate prices.
N. B.—Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed in the latest styles and best manner.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE** and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 730 Broadway.

**UNION CLAIM AGENCY, NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST.**—Claims on the Government prosecuted in the United States Courts and Departments. Reference, the leading judges and lawyers.
W. H. WOODMAN, Attorney.

**CHRIST CHURCH PEW FOR SALE—** Well located; will be offered on liberal terms; owner leaving the City. Apply at No. 308 (new number) West 51st-st., near 8th-av.

**CANTRELL—NO. 813 BROADWAY—SPRING** style of boots and shoes in every variety, and at popular prices.

**IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS—8¼ CENTS** per pound, cash, paid, for clean dry fat, at No. 92 Monroe st.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—35TH-**st. and Madison-av.; pew for sale or lease; one of the most eligible, in the middle aisle; will be sold or leased on desirable terms. Apply to A. F. HIGGINS, Nos. 87 and 89 Wall-st.

## PROPOSALS.

**DRAINAGE OF THE TOWN OF FLUSHING.**
TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received by the Drainage Commissioners, Town of Flushing, at the office of OSCAR DARLING, Engineer, until THURSDAY, April 30, 1868, for the construction of sewers and appurtenances, and open ditch in Drainage District No. 4, Map A, Town of Flushing.
Plans and specifications are on file at the office of said Engineer, where requisites of bids and form of proposals may be found.
BENJ'N TATHAM,
Chairman of Commissioners.

UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
April 10, 1868.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, May 1, 1868, from manufacturers and dealers only, for the following articles of supply for the U. S. Lighthouse Establishment:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fourth Order Franklin Wick | 1,500 yards. |
| Rod Lampwick | 1,000 dozen. |
| Lucerne Lampwick | 250 pounds. |
| Scissors, straight | 100. |
| Scissors, curved | 100. |
| Whiting | 1,000 pounds. |
| Crash, 1¼ yards long | 700 pieces. |
| Spirits of Wine | 400 gallons. |
| Clock Oil | 300 vials. |
| Soap | 20,000 pounds. |
| Brushes, flexible | 300. |
| Brushes, chimney | 100. |
| Brushes, paint | 600. |
| Brushes, whitewash | 300. |
| Brushes, flat | 150. |
| Brushes, clamp | 500. |
| White Paint | 10,000 pounds. |
| Black Paint | 6,000 pounds. |
| Boiled Linseed Oil | 500 gallons. |
| Spirits Turpentine | 500 gallons. |
| Putty | 2,000 pounds. |
| Hickory Brooms | 100. |
| Corn Brooms | 800. |
| Envelopes, yellow, 11x6 | 4,500. |
| Envelopes, yellow, 5¾x3¼ | 8,000. |
| Black Lead-pencils | 1,500. |
| Slate-pencils | 5,000. |
| Writing Paper | 45 reams. |
| Steel Pens | 75 gross. |
| Wafers | 250 ounces. |

The articles to correspond in quality, &c., with the samples to be seen in the Lighthouse Inspector's Offices, at the Staten Island Lighthouse Depot and at Boston, Mass.
The Lighthouse Inspector reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
"By order of the Lighthouse Board."
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
NO. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 13, 1868.

**SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED** and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, April 18, 1868, for the delivery to this Department:
Four (4) draft horses; dark color, kind and gentle in harness, not less than 15¼ hands high, weight not less than 1,050 pounds, to be sound and from six to ten years old.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
The inspection of the horses will take place on the Battery grounds, at the time and date above stated.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for refurnishing the assembly room of Grammar School No. 51, on 44th-st., in said Ward.
Specifications of the furniture required can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees of the 22d Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH** excellent City references, a situation in the City or country, in a private family or boarding-house; does the coarse washing, understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages, $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION** as plain cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; is willing to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 428 West 53d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** girl lately landed, a situation as nurse; is willing and obliging; a good family preferred to high wages; is fond of children; has lived in that capacity in some of the best families in Europe. Call for two days at No. 344 East 23d-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** nurse, who is fond of children; can bring up an infant by hand, and can give good reference as to moral character, kindness, &c. Apply in Franklin-av., first house from grocery store, northeast corner Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION** as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to assist with children or chamberwork; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL** as lady's maid and seamstress, and would assist with chamberwork if required, or in the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to take the place of laundress; can give City reference of two years from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 983 3d-av., two stairs up.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** German girl as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; understands hairdressing and operates on W. and W. machine; has good references. Can be seen at the French agency, No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS IN** gentlemen's families, all Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, German &c., as ladies' maids, nurses, excellent cooks, laundresses, waitresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c., at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN** woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is a good baker; will go to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS** cook; understands cooking in all its branches—bread and pastry, made dishes; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE** Protestant young woman, of unexceptionable City references, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; City or country; first-class waitress. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE** young women; one as cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; wish to live together; best of City reference given. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. 344 East 20th-st.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN,** a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY,** faithful person, a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 147 West 29th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE** laundress; thoroughly understands all kinds of finery, linens, French fluting; perfectly understands her business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 415 East 9th-st., second floor.

**WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT** woman, a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has the very best six years testimonials as thoroughly honest and strictly trustworthy servant. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.; city or country.

**WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT** woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; flute, do up fine muslins, polish, &c.; good references; city or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

**WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR** a little girl 10 years of age; the child being strong and active and good-tempered might suit some family. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 33d st., front room, over the store.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A** situation as seamstress; is fully competent; would go to the country for the Summer months; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK.—A FIRST-**class meat and pastry cook wants a situation; understands all the branches—soups, side-dishes, games, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A** situation as cook, and to assist with washing; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT** woman, a situation as good cook and baker; would assist with washing; good reference. Apply at No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION** as first-class laundress; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** woman, a situation as first-class laundress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION** to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; eight years' reference from her last place. No. 35 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT** girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

**WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER** going out by the day, a few more good customers. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 33d-st., in the paper store.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL** a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will go to the country if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE** woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; is a good baker; City reference from last place. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HOUSEMAID.** Apply at No. 21 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday, 13th and 14th.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS;** can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 East 16th-st., for two days, where she has lived four years. No objection to go to the country for the Summer.

**WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY,** a situation as housekeeper in a good family; no objection to children or to distance. Address or apply to No. 22 Spring-st., near Bowery.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A** Protestant woman; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 52 4th-av., opposite Bible House.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN** girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

**WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION** in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 57 West 18th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT** young woman as laundress; has good City references. Call at No. 314 East 12th-st., third floor.

**FOR COUNTRY OR CITY—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S,** No. No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., a superior meat and pastry cook, cooks, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, German and colored help; also gardeners and coachmen.

**ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP,** male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**SERVANTS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY—** Germans, Protestants, &c. Employers promptly supplied by calling at the largest and best office in the City, just opened at Columbian Hall, No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th-st.

**MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN** servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

### MALES.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION** as coachman with a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted with the City; will go for small wages for getting a nice place, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City references. Address M. Y., Box 218 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN** Protestant young man, a situation in a gentleman's family as coachman or groom; is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden, &c.; has good references from former employers. Address J. T., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) A** situation as coachman and gardener; understands both branches thoroughly; is fully competent to take care of a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** and groom by a single, sober, industrious man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference as to character, capability, &c. Address for two days P. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** and groom by a young married man; no incumbrance; is a good gardener; sober, industrious and will make himself generally useful; country preferred; the best of reference; his last employer can be seen at his office. Address T. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to go to any part of the country; best of City and country reference can be given. Call or address J., No. 948 Broadway, Madden's harness-store.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a sober, steady, single young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would take charge of a small vegetable garden and be obliging; good reference from last place; country preferred. Address for two days D. C., Box No 199 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT** young man, a situation as coachman or waiter, &c.; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; City or country; not been long in country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN** as coachman and groom and to assist in the garden; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a respectable colored man who understands his business; good reference. Call at grocery-store corner of 49th-st. and 6th-av., west side of avenue.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY** a Protestant man who fully understands his business; best City reference. Call or address P., at feed-store, No. 105 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND** groom, by a single young man. Protestant; has first-class City and country references; would assist in the garden; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION** as coachman; can raise vegetables perfectly; can milk; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good reference from last employer. Address P. McHENRY, No. 80 John-st., from 10 to 4 on Monday.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY** a respectable young man; has eight years' City reference from his last employer. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or at M. A. Coleman's saddlery, No. 1,252 Broadway, New-York.

**WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION** as coachman and groom or inside servant; also understands kitchen gardening thoroughly; will be found very useful about a gentleman's place; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; no objection to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address or call for M. H., No. 66 University-place, in C. Graham's harness-store, or Brewster & Baldwin's, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY** a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best of reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN** as plain vegetable gardener or to work on a farm; understands the care of horses and is a good milker; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference if required. Address FARMER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION** as good plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving and competent to take charge of a gentleman's place and be generally useful; has good City references. Address M. C., Box 210 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHMAN,** a situation as waiter; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY** a middle-aged Scotchman, married, without incumbrance, and has been trained in some of the best establishments in Scotland; the best of City references given. Can be seen at the private stable 15 East 39th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** young man as waiter in a private family; has lived in first-class places in the old country; can be well recommended. Call or address for two days No. 1,380 Broadway.

**WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, A** situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Address for two days J. CONROY, No. 158 East 9th-st., City.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a Protestant young man; understands the business in all its branches; good City and country references; will be recommended by last employer. Address W. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN** as vegetable gardener; understands the care of cows and horses; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address W. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION** as coachman in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to going in the country. Address HENRY MARTIN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business well; is a good, careful driver; can milk, if required; wishes to go in the country. Address J. O., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SHOWING** thirteen years' references, understanding greenhouse, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables, employment on a gentleman's place; first-class references. Address F. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN,** and groom by a young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference. Address O. M. C. Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND** groom by a man who perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging; will be found sober, honest, and industrious; can come highly recommended. Address P. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION** as groom; understands the care of harness and carriages; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. L., Box 201 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** and groom, by a young man; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; is a good gardener; country preferred; the best of City reference. Address T. R., Box 212, *Times* office.

**WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT COLORED** lad, a situation as house servant, or would drive for a doctor; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of city references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th-sts., second floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY** a Protestant single man, who will be disengaged in a few days; best of City reference given. Call or address, for two days, J. JOHNSTON, No. 115 East 15th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN** as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; has best reference. Address W. F., Box No. 217 *Times* office.

**WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE** a situation for his coachman; is a young married man, very trusty, sober and obliging. Call on or address No. 16 East 39th-st., for two days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR** gardener by a steady man; good reference given. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED** and closed by an experienced book-keeper; advantageous arrangements made with those not requiring the full services of an accountant; best City reference. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE PLAINLY, TO** assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory. Address in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 52 Greene-st. Applications in person will not be attended to.

**WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY LIVING A** short distance in the country, two Protestant women with good City reference; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as waitress and to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 50 West 47th-st., before 1 o'clock.

**WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL FAMILY,** who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, economical, obliging and willing to go a short distance from the City, will find a pleasant home. Address, with reference, &c., M. G., Box No. 2,331 New-Post-office.

**COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN'S,** Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., corner Frankfort-st., New-York.

**WANTED—THREE GIRLS ABOUT 14 OR 15** years old, for light work. Apply at No. 23 East Broadway.

**$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL** samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

**GOOD SALESMEN WANTED—CALL AT** No. 19 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, 8 to 10 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M.

## FURNITURE.

**WARREN WARD & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE.**
H. O'FARRELL offers the largest assortment of Parlor, Dining and Bed-room Furniture to be found in the City; over $5,000 worth, all manufactured under my own supervision, and warranted strictly as represented, and at a great reduction in price, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and around the corner, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st.
P. S.—See Carpet advertisement.

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.**—Magnificent French satin brocatel parlor suite, made to order for $325, will be sold for $200; one do., $185; one walnut medallion-back reps suite, $135; one do. $85. Also a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Turkish chairs, lounges, mattresses, cheap. ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Warerooms, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY** reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUFACTURE** of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1861, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

**SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH** $15,000 TO $20,000.—By three energetic young men, who are thoroughly acquainted with the Yankee notion business; can control a large near-by trade, and have a like amount of capital to invest in same. Address, with real name, R. B. O., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had, which will be treated confidentially.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE—** Located in the City of Troy, N. Y.; doing a good business; furnished with everything necessary to carry on the business; an operator can make a good living from the old negatives now on hand. Address PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Box No. 340, Troy, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL,** &c., of an old established jewelry business, established in 1825. Sold on account of ill health. Apply to WM. W. WHITE'S SON, No. 184 Bowery.

## CARPETS.

**BAILEY BROTHERS,**
**CARPET WAREHOUSE,**
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

**CARPETS, CARPETS.**
H. O'FARRELL will open 500 pieces of Brussels carpets on MONDAY, all new styles and beautiful designs, for his spring trade; also, three-ply and power-loom ingrain carpets, &c., &c., oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, mats, &c., at 20 per cent. less than market value, at No. 486 and 488 8th-av. Furniture Department around the corner, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st.
P. S.—See furniture advertisement.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

## Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. Geo. Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss ClaraJennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CABIN BOY. THE IRISHMAN'S HOME. THE DARK DAYS OF THE GREEN ISLE, and FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS BY CHAS. DICKENS: "Dr. Marigold" and "Mrs. Gamp."

NOS. 954 AND 956 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN; OR, THE GRECIAN ELOPEMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARTHA. Characters by Miss Minnie A. Hauck, Mme. Natali Testa, Signors Lotti, Bellini, Antonucci.

DE GARMO'S HALL.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
RECITAL OF JULIUS CÆSAR. By Miss Lacoste.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GRAND BALL D'OPERA.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, By Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE.

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| The WEEKLY TIMES, one year | $2 |
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| Ten copies | $15 |

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

## Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

After the reading of the journal Saturday, the Impeachment Managers moved a change of the twenty-first rule, so that as many might participate in the final argument, both of the Managers and of the counsel, as might desire to be heard. On objection, the motion went over. Gen. THOMAS then took the stand to correct certain statements made by himself on the previous day. He said that the instructions of the President had been for him to "take charge," not to "take possession," of the office. After cross-examination by Mr. BUTLER, Gen. SHERMAN'S testimony was called for. At the very outset of his deposition a question as to the conversation which occurred between him and President JOHNSON in relation to the removal of Mr. STANTON, gave rise to an animated and protracted discussion as to whether any declarations of the President constituted competent evidence. Messrs. STANBERY, BUTLER, EVARTS and WILSON spoke at great length upon this point. The Chief Justice subsequently decided that the question was admissible within the vote of the Senate on the previous day, but the yeas and nays having been demanded, the question was excluded. The examination of Gen. SHERMAN was afterward resumed, and the witness had just testified that the President had offered him the Secretaryship of War on two different occasions, when the putting of a question in regard to further proceedings that were supposed to have occurred between the Executive and the deponent again suggested an objection and a vote, by which latter proceeding the question was excluded. The debate on the admissibility of evidence was soon after recommenced, and subsequent appeals were made to the member's votes on the subject. Finally, counsel for the President stated that they had no more questions to propound to Gen. SHERMAN for the present, but that they expected to recall the witness on Monday. An adjournment was then had.

## CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, Saturday, Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of questionable acts of Congress. The consideration of this measure was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the United States Laws. A bill in regard to the payment of back pensions in cases where the persons entitled have been infants or insane and without guardians during that time, was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The House then proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the Impeachment trial.

## EUROPE.

The effect of the new French Army bill, and of the other war measures of the French Government, has been to create great uneasiness and discontent throughout the country, and the official and semi-official journals have been obliged to publish articles written with the intent of allaying the excitement. An official statement of Minister PINARD, published in the Moniteur of yesterday, gives an account of the reforms effected in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The Minister, of course, contradicts the reports regarding the dissatisfaction of the people.

## GENERAL.

In order that there may be fairness in the approaching election in Georgia, Gen. MEADE directs that the ballot-boxes shall not be opened or the votes counted, or any information of the progress of the election be given till the polls are closed. After the voting is closed the managers are to select two men of character from the opposite parties, who shall be permitted to be present at the counting of the ballots, so as to witness and verify such counting.

JOHN F. TRACY, President, and EBENEZER COOK, Secretary, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, who were arrested at Davenport, Iowa, on Thursday, on a warrant from Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States Court, for violating an injunction, were taken before the United States Court of Iowa, at Keokuk, Judge LOVE presiding, and discharged; the application for their surrender to the jurisdiction of Judge DRUMMOND'S Court, in Illinois, being refused.

A committee of the Coal Exchange of Boston are visiting the coal wharfs at Richmond, and will also visit the Schuylkill coal region. They are the largest buyers of coal in New-England, and are under the charge of Mr. C. F. NORTON, one of the largest miners of coal in the country.

Gen. BUCHANAN has issued an order requiring an immediate inspection of the Louisiana levees by the police juries in each parish, and weekly inspections and reports on their condition hereafter. The order prescribes the regulations for the protection of the levees and repairs in case of crevasses.

No effort was made to stop the engine of the steamer *Sea Bird* when it was discovered that she was on fire on Thursday last, and the result was that the boat ran away from a schooner which, had the *Sea Bird* been stopped at the first alarm, could have approached her on the windward side within a few minutes. In consequence, the Inspector at Chicago has decided to issue an order to the engineers of all steamers on the lake, and their assistants, to stop their engines on the instant of a fire alarm, without awaiting orders from any one on the boat, and not to start them again without an order delivered personally by the chief officer in command.

A young man named ELIAS REED, 24 years of age, has been arrested in Rock County, Wis., for the murder of AUGUST TESCHE, on the 10th of November last. TESCHE was a clerk in Milwaukee, 19 years of age, and on Sunday morning, Nov. 10, started to walk out on the railroad track to his parents' house, five miles from the city. Two hours later his dead body was found lying in a ditch. REED has confessed that the murder was committed by himself and another man for money, but he refuses to tell who his accomplice was. The murder was a deliberate one, and the victim, who was of estimable character, had very little money with him.

JOSHUA GRIMSLEY has been arrested in Page County, Va., for the murder of his brother, SIMEON GRIMSLEY. Some years ago they purchased a farm conjointly, with money left them by their father, and SIMEON, who made the bargain, procured the deed in his own name. This caused a bitter feud between the brothers, and a few evenings since JOSHUA loaded his gun, and having waited for his brother at the roadside, shot him through near the heart as he was returning home.

Hon. THOMAS TALBOT, of Gov. BULLOCK'S staff, has offered to build a church, costing not less than $10,000, for the Baptist Society of Billerica, Mass. He also agrees to pay $300 annually toward the support of preaching, and to give the Society $5,000 at his death for the same purpose. Mr. TALBOT is a Unitarian.

The rolling-mill hands at Indianapolis, Ind., are on a strike, the superintendent having given notice of a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages, and the workmen at first refusing to concede more than 15 per cent. After consultation, the men consented to a reduction of 20 per cent., but the owners refused, and thus the matter now stands.

An Ottawa dispatch says that the Crown will be able to establish that on the Thursday night preceding the murder of Mr. MCGEE, WHELAN was late at Mrs. MCKENNA'S, nearly opposite TROTTER'S, and that a pistol was fired in that direction on that night as a man passed TROTTER'S. The man, it is here said, was mistaken for Mr. MCGEE.

During the first three months of the present year the State debt of Ohio has been reduced $27,174. Bonds of the State to the amount of $339,010 46 have changed hands during that period. These transfers have been made in sums varying from $50 to $18,000.

The Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., Hon. W. E. ANDERSON, has tendered his resignation. By a recent order of the commanding officer, the present municipal officers were to retain their positions for another year.

The brother of Gen. JOHN MORGAN, who went to Richmond, Va., to procure his remains for removal to Kentucky, found the body in a good state of preservation. The remains will leave Richmond to-day.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE was striken with paralysis at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday last, and serious fears of the result are entertained by his family and friends.

ALEXANDER I. MENKEN obtained a decree of divorce in Cincinnati, on Friday, from ADAH ISAACS MENKEN, on the ground of adultery with JOHN C. HEENAN. The suit was brought in 1860.

Western papers say that Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, assures the people of the Territory that, as soon as the impeachment trial is over, Colorado will be admitted as a State.

The Buffalo Driving Park Association has offered purses of $20,000 in premiums, varying from $500 to $10,000. The Fair will be held on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of July next.

The Montreal banks have exported $121,000 in American silver, in order to lessen the inconvenience occasioned by the excessive quantity now in circulation.

Fears were entertained in the Mexican capital of an invasion of Sonora, Lower California and Sinaloa by Americans.

Gen. PILLOW having formed a law partnership with ISHAM G. HARRIS, will reside in Memphis, Tenn., hereafter.

Our Western and Southern exchanges generally report much injury to the young fruit, &c., by the cold weather of last week.

Yesterday was the most wintry Easter Sunday that we have had for many a year in this latitude. Early in the day it commenced snowing, but the flakes melted as they fell, until after nightfall, when it grew colder, and then, the storm continuing, the City was soon wrapped in a winding-sheet. The services in honor of the day in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches were very impressive, and, in spite of the disagreeable weather, were largely attended.

A public meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission was held last evening in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. WESTON presided, and Rev. Drs. OSGOOD, ROBERT R. BOOTH, JOHN HALL and GEO. J. MINGINS delivered addresses. The Mission was said to be in want of $40,000 for immediate use.

Last evening the annual meeting in behalf of the Sunday-school missionary work at the South and West, was held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, J. BENNETT TYLER, WILLIAM E. DODGE, and others. During the past year the receipts of the Society amounted to $95,000, and the expenses to $115,000.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, from Liverpool April 1, and Queenstown April 2, arrived at this port last night.

Cotton was decidedly higher and quite active on Saturday. Breadstuffs were in fair request at generally firmer prices. Provisions were quoted dearer, as a rule, with a brisk trade in beef, bacon and cut meats, though pork was slow of sale. Groceries were moderately inquired for. The freight market was dull, with 496 vessels of all classes in port.

## Drift of the Political Revolution.

*From the London Spectator.*

Congress, which has pretty nearly *struck down the President*, has been compelled, as we anticipated, *to level a blow at the Supreme Court.* An appeal came up from a Circuit Court which involved the validity of all the Reconstruction laws, and it was understood that they would be declared unconstitutional. The nation, not being disposed to allow *seven old lawyers* to constitute themselves a supreme legislature, therefore passed a law forbidding the Court to entertain appeals from either the Circuit Courts or the National Courts, that is, forbidding it to meddle in politics at all. Of course the President vetoed the bill, and of course, therefore, it will be passed over his head. *Every power, therefore, has yielded to the Representatives except the Senate, and it will be curious to watch if that body will keep itself in accord with the people, or will compel them to strike it down also. If it also gives way, little will be left of the American Constitution except its fundamental principle, that the will of the nation is supreme over all within it, the only principle worth keeping.*

The *Spectator* represents the most advanced phase of Liberalism in English politics, and is quite apt, as in the above extract, to represent the spirit of the extreme Radicals in American politics. That it correctly interprets the political revolution through which we are passing, we have no doubt. Our Democratic presses, especially in the South, are quite fond of treating the movements of the day as an overthrow of the Government, and speak of the changes introduced by the action of Congress as involving the substantial destruction of republican institutions. This is an exaggerated and mistaken view of the case,—such a view as suits the purposes of partisanship, but throws no light upon the real tendencies and dangers of the day.

The struggle going on is really, as the *Spectator* represents it,—a struggle for absolute supremacy among the three departments of the Government,—or rather a struggle on the part of the Legislative Department, to subject the Executive and Judicial Departments to its own absolute and unchecked supremacy. The *Spectator* sees in it more than this,—a struggle on the part of the House of Representatives alone,—as the direct and immediate agent of the popular will, to arrogate that supremacy to itself, and to subject the coördinate branch of the Legislative Department, as well as the Executive and Judicial Departments, to its sole and undivided control. The *Spectator* supports and favors this movement. It predicts its success, and declares that if the Senate resists, and attempts to defend itself against this formidable assault, the Senate will be "struck down" also, as the President and Supreme Court have been "struck down" already. The House of Representatives, as representing the "will of the nation," will then be the sole remaining power of the Government created by the Constitution; and the principle that this power is to be "*supreme* over all within it;" that it is not to be checked, limited, restrained or regulated by any other power or authority, but is itself absolute—"supreme"—the *Spectator* declares to be the only principle that will be left of the American Constitution, and the "only principle in it *worth keeping*."

This principle of government by a single Chamber, is by no means new in the discussions of politics. It has come up in every country where new governments, or new forms of government, were to be created. It was adopted in France during the great Revolution, and it has been often proposed there since. But the experience of all nations has decided against it. And not only has the decision been against legislation by a single Chamber, but against government by a single department. It has not been found wise or safe, conducive either to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people, or to the peace and stability of the Government, that the same authority which *makes* the laws, should at the same time control their interpretation and their execution.

No subject engaged more anxious attention than this in the formation of our national Constitution. No branch of the whole subject of forming a new government, was discussed more thoroughly or with greater ability. It was preëminently the one subject which enlisted the ablest efforts of the wisest and most powerful intellects of that day. It was discussed from all points of view—in its relations to the fundamental principles of popular government, and in the light thrown upon it by the experience of all nations, ancient and modern. A large portion of the *Federalist* is devoted to the explanation and vindication of the system which was finally adopted; and no part of the Constitution and no feature of the Government for which the Constitution provides, has been more clearly understood, more universally accepted, or deemed more essential to the freedom and stability of our institutions, than that which relates to the division and distribution of the powers of government among the three great departments of which it consists, and through the joint action of which alone its full vigor is exercised. That the framers of our Constitution regarded this separation of the powers and functions of government as indispensable to the perpetuation of our liberties, does not admit of doubt. There were those, in the Convention and in the country, who opposed it. There were some who advocated legislation by a single Chamber. There were some who doubted the safety of creating an Executive at all. The same reasons urged against it now, were urged against it then. It was alleged that the Executive would become a dictator; that he would usurp power which belonged to the people; that he would betray the liberties he was appointed to protect. And the proposition for an independent judiciary, as another of the coördinate departments of the Government, was resisted with equal vehemence and on substantially the same grounds. A court, under guise of interpreting the laws, would gradually come to change them. Such a court would grow to be superior to the Legislature, by having the power to revise its acts. These, and the whole class of kindred objections which are pressed so strongly now, as if they were the recent discoveries of political genius or the results of experience, were urged just as strongly in the Convention of 1789 as they are in the Congress of 1868. They were sustained with much greater ability and on much higher ground. But they were finally overruled in the Convention, and that action was sustained by the people. And, from that day to this, although these adverse sentiments have made themselves felt from time to time in the administration of the Government,—although there has been at all times more or less of struggle among the three departments of the Government for supremacy, the general theory that there should be three departments, each having its own specific sphere and functions, and that each within that sphere should be independent of the others, has been accepted and regarded as permanent and unchangeable by every Administration, by every successive Congress, and by the great body of the American people, without distinction of party.

This system of checks upon power,—checks by one or by two of the three departments of Government, upon attempted encroachments of the other,—has not always been free from disturbance. Each department has at various times striven for mastery, and with varying success. Under WASHINGTON, mainly through HAMILTON'S system of administration, backed by the President's personal character and overshadowing popularity,—and again under JACKSON, through his own personal power and prestige, the Executive Department carried everything before it, and put the others, when it could not use them, quite in the background. At the time of the *Dred Scott* decision, when Slavery was making its final struggle for control of the Government, before plunging into war to secure it, the Supreme Court asserted and sought to exercise a degree of authority far beyond its right or its power. But both these attempts at usurpation were checked by the action of Congress, and by the people through the ordinary mode of redress provided by the Constitution for all evils of administration,—the regular and frequently recurring elections of their rulers.

The encroachment now comes from another quarter—from Congress itself. That it is an encroachment,—that Congress is overriding and overruling the other two departments of the Government, and taking to itself power and authority which the Constitution confers upon them, seems to us too plain for question or debate. Congress has, as the *Spectator* asserts, "struck down" both the President and the Supreme Court. It has done this avowedly because they stood in the way of its will. It had certain purposes to accomplish, which they resisted: and in order to secure the accomplishment of those purposes, in spite of their resistance, it virtually swept them out of its path.

This is not an overthrow of the Government; but it is a change of its constitutional organization—a fundamental change in the practical working of its machinery. It does not in *form* alter the Constitution or the distribution of the powers of the Government; but it does in *fact*. In its practical operations,—in the action by which it seeks to accomplish the ends for which it exists,—it is a different Government from that which the Constitution ordained, and under which we have lived down to the present time. It may be better or it may be worse; it certainly is not *the same*.

The *Spectator* is quite right in saying that the House of Representatives will be compelled, in carrying out the system on which it has entered, to "strike down" the Senate also—just as it has struck down the President and Supreme Court, if the Senate does not yield to its will. But that result will not become a necessity. The Senate *has* "yielded." It is in full accord with the House of Representatives, and will probably so remain. The Supreme Court has taken steps in the same direction. Both bodies will probably preserve their existence, and some shadow, at least, of their constitutional power, by concessions which they find imperative. But it is rather the form, than the substance, of the Constitution which is thus preserved.

This departure from the theory of our Government will, in our judgment, be temporary. It is the result of what is deemed a necessity, and it has become possible only in consequence of a national dislocation. When the assumed necessity has passed away—when the integrity of the nation is restored—when the "will of the nation" means the will of the *whole* nation,—instead of the will of two-thirds of it, the Constitution will be restored to its proper vigor, and the Government to its practical working through the machinery which the Constitution provides.

## The Conduct of the Case—A Disgraceful Spectacle.

If anybody thinks that Mr. BUTLER'S badgering of the old soldier, Gen. THOMAS, while giving his testimony before the Senate on Saturday was a fine thing, it would be foolish for us to quarrel with his taste. If the Senate consider it proper to permit such vulgar and insulting proceedings to carried on in its presence, it would be of little avail for us to find fault with it. If it be supposed that such a style of management will forward the cause of justice, will aid in eliciting the truth, will enable the Court or the public to form a judgment on the merits of the case, then we must revise our ideas of the human reason. If it be supposed that it will be cause of admiration to the world at large, or of pride to the generations of Americans who will read of this trial when the actors in it have all passed away, we think it is a dreadful error. And let us say in passing that it must not be forgotten by the Senate or the country that the Impeachment trial will be reconsidered and reviewed in the Court of historical appeal, and a judgment rendered upon it without passion or prejudice, or party feeling or personal hate.

All BUTLER'S browbeating and badgering of THOMAS did not, after all, succeed in making him contradict himself upon a single point of any consequence. In fact, he did not, in any other than a pettifogging sense, *contradict* himself at all, or in the least. As an example of the way in which Gen. BUTLER attempted to fasten upon him a charge of perjury, take the circumstance about the President's direction to THOMAS to take charge of the War Office. On Friday THOMAS had testified that the President ordered him to "*take possession*" of the office; on Saturday, after having examined the words of his order, he desired to correct the previous day's testimony by saying that the direction was to "*take charge*" of the office. Upon this, BUTLER cross-examined him in the following fashion:

Q.—How many times did you answer yesterday that the President told you at that time "to take possession" of the office? A.—Well, I have not read over my testimony, but I do not know how many times.

Q.—*Was that untrue each time?* A.—If I said so it was; take "charge" was the word used.

Q.—Have you any memorandum by which you can correct that expression? If so, produce it. A.—I have no memorandum with me here; I don't know that I have any.

Q.—Have you looked at one since you were on the stand? A.—I have not.

Q.—How can you state better to-day than you did yesterday? A.—Because I saw and read that order as reported.

Q.—You gave it yesterday yourself? A.—I did.

Q.—And you know better what it was by reading it than when you testified to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you are sure the words were "charge of?" A.—"Take charge of."

Q.—And the three times when you reported to him that STANTON would not go out—refused to go out—each time he said "charge of the office?" A.—He did.

Q.—Was your attention, at the time he said that, called to the difference between the words "take charge of the office" and "take possession of it?" A.—My attention was not called to it.

Q.—How then do you recollect so distinctly now? A.—Because I know that was the expression.

Q.—You have always known that was the expression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How then did you come to make that mistake? A.—I think the words were put into my mouth.

Q.—"Put into my mouth" just as Mr. KARSENER did? [Laughter.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you in the habit when anybody puts words in your mouth of taking them? A.—I don't know that I am always in the habit of it.

This is a specimen of the way in which BUTLER succeeded in making Gen. THOMAS "contradict" himself, and it was points like this, or worse than this, that the Senate permitted him to go on with for the greater part of the day. Those who think that either these or the insolence that BUTLER has so frequently exhibited are features worthy of such a trial, must be gratified at the turn affairs are taking.

We were somewhat surprised at the Senate's repeated overruling of the decision of the Chief Justice on Saturday, as to the admissibility of the evidence of Gen. SHERMAN. On introducing it, Mr. STANBERY said it was essential to the conduct of the defence that this testimony should be admitted; and the pertinacity with which he carried on his attempts to get it in showed the great weight that was put upon it. When the prosecution offered their evidence the Senate gave them the greatest latitude, overruling the decisions of the Chief Justice half a dozen times, and always in favor of admitting the testimony. But BUTLER fought against SHERMAN'S testimony as pertinaciously as the counsel for it, and on several occasions he used language so offensive that Mr. STANBERY was compelled to protest. The vote of the Senate, however, on this question, was very close, and we hope that upon the matter being protested to-day, they will conclude to treat the defence fairly by permitting Gen. SHERMAN to present his evidence.

In practically giving the control of the case for the prosecution to Mr. BUTLER, the House Managers have indicated the method in which they desire the trial to be conducted. They think the best way to be that which is practiced by the "shysters" of our low criminal courts. By twisting evidence, badgering witnesses, quibbling over petty points, abusing the opposing counsel, and resorting to all the mean tricks of the pettifogger, it is thought that their side of the case can best be served, and the Senate most easily be affected. It was as an adept in these practices that Mr. BUTLER first distinguished himself in the criminal courts of Massachusetts; and now that, in this great case, he has the opportunity of displaying his powers unchecked before the Senate, it appears that time has only intensified the characteristics of his earlier years. We suppose that in permitting him to manage the prosecution as he has thus far managed it, his colleagues have concluded that his style would prove most effective, and that it afforded the best means for securing the verdict which they desire. Perhaps they are right. We will not attempt to dispute the point. We know that they must have conclusive reasons for their course. We are sure that there are among them members who could put matters on a different level. There are men who need not fear a contest on higher grounds with even such an array of legal talent as constitutes the counsel for the defence. WILSON, of Iowa, for example, is probably the most comprehensive and powerful mind on the side of the prosecution; but he seems to take no part in its control. BINGHAM, who is an able man, has displayed himself very little, and BOUTWELL, who is honest and earnest, has not yet been heard of.

We confess we should like to have seen the case conducted differently. Perhaps it would have been all the worse for the President. Perhaps it would have been better for him. But whether better or worse, we are sure it would have been more creditable to the Senate, more creditable to the country, more creditable to the cause of justice, and more worthy of the admiration of mankind, here and everywhere, now and hereafter.

## Condition of the South.

We are not permitted to forget the recent assassination of Mr. ASHBURN, in Georgia, or the fact that his fate has been the fate of others in the Southern States. Every fresh incident of the kind is used as evidence of "the savage hate" with which loyal white men, of the radical stamp, are regarded in many Southern localities. The Kuklux Klan supplies a daily text on this subject, and the outrages attributed to it are traced to a fierce disloyal spirit among the Southern people. The alleged occurrences are always used as a justification of whatever harshness attends the administration of government in that section, and as a pretext for a great deal of intolerant appeal and advice in regard to the future course of Congress toward the South.

There is always danger of injustice in generalizations predicated upon isolated facts, the narration of which is evidently tinged with partisanship. Some of the statements, too, are loose and even mythical. They allege the existence of a widely-diffused murderous spirit in localities where well-authenticated outrages are really few. The murder of ASHBURN, for instance, has been made the text of homilies upon the desperate purposes of "the rebel element" in Georgia; although, in proportion to its population, we believe there have been fewer outrages by whites in that State, than in any other, North or South. In fact, looking at the Constitution proposed for Georgia, at the proceedings of the Convention by whom it was prepared, and at the general character of political demonstrations on either side, as reported in the local press, we think that in that State, less than in any other Southern State, is there ground for apprehending serious difficulty as an accompaniment of reconstruction.

It is more than probable, nevertheless, that in many districts of the South sufficient ground exists for concluding that active supporters of the Congressional policy, especially Northern men, cannot be comfortable, and may not be safe. There does not seem anywhere to be hostility to strangers, as such. The whole South is ready to welcome newcomers. Virginia and Louisiana, South Carolina and Arkansas, are anxious to have the country understand that they have land to sell cheap, and desire nothing so much as practical men in search of new homes. There is not seldom, we fear, a reservation touching the political bias of the immigrants desired. Population is wanted with an understood proviso—that it be not aggressively radical. And we know that in some cases where this condition has not been respected—where settlers have exercised their right to take an active part in the political affairs of the State in which they propose to live—they have been visited with penalties which nothing can extenuate. Still, outrages by whites upon whites or their property are neither so general nor so bloody as might be inferred from the high coloring of partisan chronicles. Wrongs inflicted by whites upon blacks are unhappily more common, though usually so confined to particular parts of States as in no way to compromise the general character of the Southern population.

Nor can we in fairness overlook the rapid growth of aggravated crime among the freedmen. This aspect of the case receives but slight attention at the hands of those who are loudest in denouncing the perpetrators of the Ashburn murder. The reports are either withheld from publication or are denied prominence. Yet they have been numerous, specific and authenticated. Of theft in Mississippi and Georgia, and of theft complicated with incendiarism in South Carolina—freedmen being undeniably the criminals—our correspondents from these States have during the late Winter furnished a formidable record. The nature of the crime reported weekly becomes more serious. The Associated Press dispatch from Alabama, the other day, narrated the murder of an ex-Confederate in a locality where four other white men, also ex-Confederates, have been shot and instantly killed. This from Alabama. In Virginia, again, murders by freedmen are on the increase. Within a week our Richmond correspondent has informed us that white men are waylaid and shot by negroes on roads leading to that city. There, as at Selma, the murderers being black and the murdered white, the special vigilance of the military has not been invoked, and the crimes pass unpunished. They have not been paraded for the enlightenment of Congress, or used as occasions for sweeping attacks upon the race that furnish the murderers. This course is pursued when the purpose is to demonstrate the necessity of keeping "a tight hand upon the South;" it is not adopted when the effect would be unfavorable to the class on whom the law has conferred a large—if not the controlling—influence in the reorganization of the South.

The subject, however, has an importance superior to all partisan considerations. How far the facts adverted to affect the present or future of this or that political organization matters comparatively little. Their real significance is in relation to the condition of the South while reconstruction is in progress. To our mind they seem to show a startling tendency toward a state of things which would render reconstruction of little benefit to the South or to the country. This, too, notwithstanding the presence of a military power whose average vigilance exceeds that of ordinary civil authority. Despite the presence of military commanders, with soldiers in every State, outrages are on the increase—outrages of blacks as well as whites, and indicating the gradual development of passions which, if unchecked, will result in evils for which the Reconstruction laws provide no adequate remedy. It is folly to assume that with reconstruction according to law will necessarily come that respect for the authority of law which alone can secure order and security. There must be a purpose on the part of the community as a whole to sustain the administration of civil authority, or the latter will be an empty form, while the actual rule must continue in the soldier's hands. The question which challenges attention is, How far have the measures of reconstruction now in progress promoted the growth of these guarantees of the liberty which rests on order? In other words, To what extent have the preliminaries of political reorganization fostered the peaceful relations of races which will continue unequal in capacity and aim, in defiance of edicts and Constitutions affirming absolute political equality? Is the reconstruction now going on genuine and lasting, or will it be dependent on bayonets even after Congress shall have pronounced it perfect?

The inquiries are not rendered less pertinent by the experience of Tennessee. Harsh rule has had full trial there. Mr. JOHNSON began it, and Mr. BROWNLOW has kept it at work to this day. If the reconstruction which operates by force and proscription could be of any avail, Tennessee should at this moment be a model State of the Union. The truth is, however, that in the whole South there is not a State which can vie with it in the malignity of the temper which animates portions of its people, in the flagrancy and frequency of outrage and injustice, and in the utter want of confidence which is felt in the peacefulness of its future. Nowhere throughout the South is life more insecure, property more nearly valueless, or society more completely disorganized than in parts of the State which has experienced the extreme policy of Reconstruction. The Kuklux Klan originated there, and there we should look for the disloyalty which is intense, and for the time incurable. The lesson taught by Tennessee in these respects merits attention when we attempt to estimate the possible future of the South under a system of government in which intelligence and character are subordinated to the vehemence and rancor of partisanship.

## The Spring Elections.

The Republican successes in the Spring elections have not been of such a kind as to lead the party to indulge in any dangerous assurances of an easy triumph in the great campaign of the year. We do not pay much attention to the immense number of "Democratic victories" in local elections that have been paraded by the party organs during the last few weeks. It is equally easy to make a great show of "Republican victories." In neither case do they furnish indications worth much. They oftener hinge on local than on national questions; and whichever of the political parties gains the vote of the "Hog" or "Anti-Hog" faction in the town will carry or lose the day, according to the strength of the popular feeling about swine pasturing at large.

It has not been an uncommon thing to see a large majority of towns in a State apparently carried by one party on local issues, and shortly afterward, when the lines were drawn on national questions, to see the other party triumphant in nearly all of them. The Constitution that was formed, indorsed and sustained by the Republican Party in Michigan, has just been voted down by a great majority, and the Democratic papers are happy over an awful Republican defeat; yet it is beyond a peradventure that a great majority of the voters of Michigan are Republicans, and that, on a straight issue between the parties, the Republicans would carry the State without the least trouble.

In the State elections in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, however, the battle was fought on national issues. In the former of these States, where the contest was as keen as possible, the Republican Party just about held its own. In Connecticut, where the struggle was no less sharp, and the efforts no less exhaustive, the Democrats elected their gubernatorial candidate by a good majority; but the Republicans consider they have a fair offset to this in retaining control of both branches of the Legislature. But the particular fact we desire to call attention to, is that in both of these New-England States the vote was so close that a very slight change would have reversed the condition of parties.

That both of these States are morally certain to vote for GRANT, we have not a doubt. But the result in both of them, as well as in the Western States where elections have lately taken place, show that the Republican Party has no strength to throw away, and that it has good reason for behaving itself just as well as it can.

## MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. GLENN has been actually driven out of the State Assembly for having repeated an offer of money, made to him on behalf of a fellow-member, for his vote. After being badgered and bullied for a fortnight by those whom his action threatened to implicate, he has actually resigned his seat. Not content with his departure, another member moved that he be expelled. This is the Assembly's way of vindicating its character. A more shameless exhibition never was seen in any legislative body. They will now enforce, with redoubled rigor, the law they still keep on the statute book to send to the State Prison any witness who shall testify against member accused of bribery.

The *Tribune* certainly has some original ideas about public improvements in our City. It declares it "does not care a rush *what* plan may be adopted, but an underground railroad of *some* sort," it insists upon. And in order to get one it suggests that "*all* the schemes before the Legislature be authorized," and leave "capital" to decide among them! This is indeed a brilliant idea. We should have two or three rival companies taking possession of Broadway, and digging under it in every direction. They would either fight it out among themselves, or buy each other out—the public, in either case footing the bill. Why can't the Legislature take steps to find out from competent and disinterested judges, what is the best plan on the whole, and then give somebody authority to act upon it? Is that so utterly beyond the wisdom of the Legislature as to be hopeless? Why not create a commission to investigate and report on the subject?

Announcements of lives of Gen. GRANT are rapidly multiplying. One of the latest is to be written by EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, of Ohio, well known to our readers and to the public at large as the "Veteran Observer" of the *Times*. Mr. MANSFIELD is a graduate of West Point, a sharp and accurate military critic, a politician of large experience, and a vigorous and graphic writer. He proposes to write a life of Gen. GRANT, which shall be authentic and popular. Few men in the country are more familiar with the subject or have higher qualifications for treating it effectively. The book is to be published by subscription.

The business columns of our city papers are crowded with two classes of advertisements—those of families wanting servants, and those of servants wanting situations. The demand and the means of supply appear to be very nearly equal; and yet hundreds of families in this City are in want of capable and willing servants, while at the same time there are innumerable girls and middle-aged women who are starving or going to the bad for want of work. This is a difficult problem to deal with, as there seems to be no common ground on which employers and house-servants can meet. We learn that the operations of the Labor Exchange Bureau, at Castle Garden, are greatly impeded by City servants mingling with the newly-arrived immigrants and advising them to ask high wages, not to go into the country, and not to take service in families where there are children. Is there no way to infuse a little common sense into the minds of these poor creatures?

The Chicago papers are extremely severe upon Senator YATES, who is pronounced to be a habitual drunkard, or, as the Chicago *Journal* says, "intoxicated nearly all the time, day and night." The facts they mention are almost incredible, and give proof of a state of things too shocking to be endured. It will be remembered that about a year ago Senator YATES turned teetotaler, and delivered some rather curious speeches on the subject. But this did not last, and presently his conduct was bad as ever. The temperance party are calling loudly on him to resign, while others demand that the Senate shall expel him at once. It is a lamentable business.

An extensive strike of miners in Pennsylvania has just come to an end after a suspension of work for three months by the men accepting the wages offered by the pit-owners. The difficulty was in the collieries bordering upon the Monongahela and its tributary, the Youghiogheny, and included between four and five thousand persons, whose earnings, at the present rates, will range from $1 50 to $3 50 and $4 per day. There has hardly been an instance of a successful strike in any part of the country, or in any industry, of late years. The tendency of things has been toward cheaper living rather than higher wages. One is the same as the other to the workman, in the end.

A number of South Carolina negroes have addressed a forcible letter to BEVERLY NASH about his attempts to stir up ill feeling between the blacks and whites, and to bring about a war of races. They tell him that the success of his efforts will be the ruin of the blacks, and charge him with trying to "lead astray our people, while you are yourself led astray by the low and corrupt teachings of unprincipled white men, who have not the respect of their own color, and who certainly ought not to be trusted by our people." The letter is the most sensible utterance we have yet heard from our colored brethren.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is intended to elect GRANT to the Presidency only upon his *military record*. GRANT has shown a capacity for administration, a fitness for the performance of civil functions, a devotion to the principles of the Constitution, a respect for the laws, a degree of political sagacity and justice, and a faith in the ideas of liberty and progress that constitute far higher grounds than his military record why he should be elevated to a position where he can use his powers for restoring peace and prosperity to our distracted country.

The Pall-Mall *Gazette* mentions an extraordinary complication at Orleans, France, in which public utility and theological dogmas are in deadly conflict. It seems that public utility has demanded the removal of certain earth wherein Israelites are buried. The rabbi sternly declines to allow the removal to take place, saying it is against the Mosaic law, and warning the municipal authorities that they do not think what confusion they may cause at the day of judgment. They promise, in reply, to take the utmost care, and to place the bones again in the ground in proper order. The rabbi answers that it cannot be done; their utmost care will not be sufficient; they must infallibly create *des disputes au jour suprême*. If any bones should then be wanting, how, he argues, *compléter la résurrection?* The municipal authorities reply that the difficulty is conceivable if any of the large bones prove to be wanting, but against that ordinary care will guard. As for the smaller bones, they cannot suppose that much inconvenience would result from one or two of them being missing. The rabbi remains firm, and the affair was not arranged when the last account left Orleans.

Some of the Democratic papers are laying great stress upon the fact that in Connecticut the peculiar apportionment of the State gives the Republicans a majority of the Legislature, while the Democrats have the State officers. They are apparently more exercised at this seeming inequality than they were over the last October election in Ohio, where the appointment system gave the Democrats the Legislature, while the popular vote was in favor of the Republican Governor.

# TELEGRAMS.

## Disquieting Effects of Government Measures in France.

## Official Statement of the Military Reforms Effected.

### FRANCE.

#### Disastrous Effects of Governmental War Measures—Efforts to Reassure the Nation.

Paris, Saturday, April 11.

The effect of the new Army bill and the other extraordinary war measures recently taken by the Government, has been to create a great deal of excitement and uneasiness throughout France, and particularly in the rural districts.

The murmurings of discontent had become so loud and unmistakable that the semi-official press of the nation found it necessary to attempt to dispel the uneasiness. The *Constitutionnel*, *La France*, *La Patrie* and several other journals of this city have for the past few days contained editorial articles calculated to allay the public excitement. These newspapers pronounce this apparently vast preparation for war the best pledge for peace.

#### Official Statement of the Military Reforms Effected—Contradiction of the Reports of Dissatisfaction.

Paris, Sunday, April 12.

The *Moniteur* to-day publishes an official report made to the Emperor by Minister Pinard, in which an account is given of the military changes which have been made since the bill for the reorganization of the army has gone into operation, and of the effect which they have had upon the country.

The Minister states that all the reforms introduced in the *Garde Mobile*, in accordance with the provisions of that bill, are now completed, and he asserts that these changes have been received with popular applause almost everywhere throughout the Empire. He contradicts the reports of dissatisfaction, and declares that the new army law is sustained and defended by the patriotism of the French people, who thus give a new proof of their confidence in the Emperor.

### MEXICO.

#### Affairs in Mazatlan—Corona Expected to Suppress the Rebellion of Martinez—The Cotton Crop in Sinaloa Almost a Failure.

San Francisco, Saturday, April 11.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* arrived to-day from Mazatlan with advices to the 2d of April. The United States steamer *Resaca* and the English war steamer *Chanticleer* were in port at Mazatlan, and the United States steamer *Suwanee* was at La Paz.

Gen. Corona, with about 3,000 troops, was daily expected to arrive at Mazatlan from Guadalajara to suppress the rebellion of Martinez, and a bloody conflict was inevitable.

Martinez was pressing every man into his service, with the intention of attacking Rubi in the field in force. His object was to demoralize the forces of Rubi before he could form a junction with those of Corona. He was supported by Gen. Toledo and Cols. Palaeio and Granadas. Col. Granadas, who raised the war-cry in Culeacan and appropriated $71,000 from the mint to pay army expenses, publishes a circular to his compatriots denouncing Corona in strong terms as the author of the troubles in North-western Mexico. Gen. Rubi was still in the Panuco mountains waiting the arrival of Corona.

Affairs in the State presented a gloomy appearance, and the foreigners resident there are anxiously awaiting a change for the better. Some speak of the secession of the State, to be followed by annexation to the Western States.

The new steamship contracts upon the Pacific coast are looked upon as a matter of great future significance. Leading merchants and business men would greet a change with approbation, but many persons continue to look upon Americans with animosity, from a belief that a large portion of the territory was to be wrested from them by force of arms and by intrigues, for the aggrandizement of the United States. The mining interest has been ruined by military operations, the laborers being generally pressed into the army corps.

The condition of Sinolya was unsatisfactory. The cotton crop is almost a failure, the yield of many of the fields hardly paying for the picking. The early and late crops have suffered equally. The planters are abandoning the raising of cotton and turning their attention to cereals. Many foreigners were locating themselves in the country between Caljacan and Trenti, on lands which are represented to be equal to the best on the Pacific Coast. The country there is free from military troubles and the climate is salubrious.

### GEORGIA.

#### Preparations for the Coming Election—Important Order by Major-Gen. Meade.

Atlanta, Saturday, April 11.

An important order was promulgated to-day by Major-Gen. Meade relative to the approaching election in this State. The General says:

*First*—That as numerous resignations of Sheriffs in Georgia are tendered on the eve of an important election, when there is no time to make new appointments, such resignations will not be accepted. Sheriffs who have been so long in office at the sufferance of the Commanding-General, will not be permitted to resign until after the election, and the faithful performance of their duties will be required under pain of trial by military commission.

*Second*—As many electors are necessarily dependent upon another class for employment to earn their daily bread for their families, and as numerous complaints have been made that such laborers are to be intimidated from voting by fear of loss of employment, employers are forbidden to control the voting of laborers by threats of discharge, or by other oppressive means; and they are told that any offense of this kind is punishable on conviction before military commission.

*Third*—It is the duty and the desire of the Commanding General to secure to voters an opportunity to vote freely, and without restraint, fear, or influence of fraud. Therefore all good citizens are called upon to coöperate in efforts to have the election conducted fairly as required by law.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

#### Intended Banquet to Mr. Burlingame—Organization of a Labor Exchange in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, April 11.

Arrangements are being made to give a banquet to Hon. Anson Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy. It is expected that the affair will be on a grand scale. Gov. Haight will preside, and Mr. Eugene Casserly and other prominent citizens will participate in the occasion.

Leading merchants and business men of San Francisco have organized a Labor Exchange, for the purpose of obtaining information and employment for the great number of immigrants arriving here from the Eastern States and from Europe.

#### Reports to the Peace Commission—The Indians Starving at Fort Berthould.

St. Louis, Sunday, April 12.

Yesterday, returns were received at General Sherman's headquarters from Forts Laramie, Randall, Larned, Dacotah, Ripley, Riley, Snelling and Kearney, containing statements that no events of importance had occurred during the month.

A Fort Berthould letter dated March 2d, says: "The Indians here are starving. There have been sixteen deaths up to this time, and prospects of a good many more dying before Spring for want of something to eat. They have eaten all their dogs, a great many of their horses and mules, and are killing them daily for food to sustain the lives of their children."

### CRETE.

#### Late Accounts from the Seat of War—Proposed Appeal of the Islanders to the United States.

Washington, Sunday, April 12.

Late accounts from Crete say that the whole non-combatant population of Apocorona have retired to the mountains, waiting to be conveyed to Greece by the ships of Christian Powers. A Russian frigate landed, on the 6th of March, 600 women and children at the Piræus.

Prince Charles of Wallachia and Moldavia has responded to the appeal of the Cretan Commission by a donation of 12,000 francs.

The National Assembly of the Provisional Government of Crete has sent to the House of Representatives an address, both in English and in Greek, appealing to the United States of America:

*First*—To recognize the Provisional Government of Crete.

*Second*—To pledge the moral and material support of the noble and freedom-loving people from whom they have already received many tokens of sympathy.

*Third*—To give their protection in order to secure the complete emancipation and independence of the island.

*Fourth*—Especially that the United States Ambassador at Constantinople be instructed to coöperate with the Ambassadors of those European Powers which are active with the Sublime Porte in behalf of Crete.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has the subject under consideration.

#### Fatal Affray in Nashville—A Negro Lynched.

Nashville, Sunday, April 12.

Last night, in an affray on Cedar-street, Henry Ganghran was shot and killed by Jack Cunningham. Ganghran was the aggressor, having fired the first shot, which took effect in Cunningham's left shoulder. Cunningham is from Michigan, and Ganghran was from New-York. They were both gamblers.

Henry Fitzpatrick, colored, was hanged a few nights ago in Maury County by a mob of persons disguised. He was charged with having set on fire the barn of James Booker, near Columbia.

#### The Storm at the South.

Baltimore, Md., Sunday, April 12.

It has been snowing here since 7 o'clock this evening.

Philadelphia, Sunday, April 12.

Snow has been falling heavily here since 6 o'clock this evening.

#### Death of Hon. James M. Cook.

Saratoga Spa, Sunday, April 12.

Hon. James M. Cook died here this morning in the sixty-first year of his age.

### NEW-YORK.

#### The Glenn Affair—His Letter to the Speaker of the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Saturday, April 11.

Nothing especial occurred in either house today, except that Erie is to be sold short or long on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock in the Senate, and that Mr. Glenn transmitted the following communication to the Assembly:

State of New-York, Assembly Chamber,
Albany, April 11, 1868.

*To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly:*

On the 1st inst. I preferred charges in writing involving the official integrity of some of the members of this House. My relations with all of them were of the most friendly character. In making those charges I knew no intent or party.

Neither in those charges or at any time since have I alleged that all the members of the Railroad Committee or all the members of this House who voted for the adoption of the Erie Railroad report were influenced by corrupt motives, though I am satisfied that some of them were.

A committee was appointed to investigate my charges. My physical strength was such that I felt that I could not prosecute the investigation as thoroughly as my duty to the House and myself required without the aid of counsel. I asked authority to employ it. This was denied me.

On the 9th instant, having returned to Albany, I received a subpœna from the Committee and appeared before them a few minutes before the meeting of the House. All its members were present. They asked me to make a statement of my knowledge of the matter charged. I told them that one of the number was directly implicated by my charges, and that I thought it improper to make any disclosures before him until I had communicated with the House. After deliberating a few moments, they required me to proceed.

I was sworn, and testified as reported in the evidence accompanying the report. Without taking the evidence of any other witness, the Committee adjourned.

I immediately went into the House, when I offered a formal charge against Mr. Frear, with a request that he be relieved as a member of the Committee. The unwillingness of a large portion of the House to have that charge read, was painfully evident.

The Committee reported on the 10th inst., entirely exonerating Mr. Frear, and the House, without having read the testimony, adopted the report.

In their report, the Committee endeavors to harmonize the evidence of Messrs. Frear, Lewis and myself, and say that it is clear that I must have interpreted some remark of Mr. Frear to mean what I testified to, when if, as they assume, Mr. Frear gave a correct version of our conversation, it is morally impossible that I could have understood him to say any such thing.

I have no fears that an intelligent public are so credulous as to believe that I would beg money as a consideration for my vote from two persons, one so notorious as Mark M. Lewis, then vote against a report, for voting in favor of which I had endeavored to obtain money, and afterward charge the same two persons with an attempt to corrupt my vote upon my own oath only; or that they will fail to see the utter impossibility of the statement that positive evidence of my alleged corruption was known to Mr. Frear and another for thirteen days, nine of which a portion of this House rested under a charge of corruption at my hands, without any revelation of the fact being made until I had, upon oath, charged him with an attempt to bribe my vote—not even when my testimony was given in his presence, nor yet afterward when, from the floor of the House, I charged him specially.

But the refusal of the Committee to delay entering upon the investigation, even for a few minutes after the statement made by me then; the evident hostility of a large portion of the House to the reading of my charge against Mr. Frear; the uncontradicted statement of one of the Committee upon the floor of the House, with my evidence before them, that they knew of nothing to impeach any member; and their evident attempt to lessen the total and irreconcilable divergence between the evidence of Messrs. Frear, Lewis, and myself, in order the more easily to exonerate the former with the deliberate perjury of Alexander Frear, to say nothing of that of Mark M. Lewis, having satisfied me that there is no reasonable hope that the Committee will thoroughly investigate and impartially report upon the charges preferred by me, and thus vindicate the honor of the House, I hereby resign my seat as a member of this House.

ELIJAH M. K. GLENN.

At first it was proposed to lay this on the table; then that it should be returned to Mr. Glenn as disrespectful; then that nobody had anything to do with it, and finally it was agreed that the communication should be returned to Mr. Glenn, while it seems to me it takes with it the resignation. We shall see some fun before this Legislature adjourns.

LEO.

### AMUSEMENTS.

#### Theatrical.

Those who go the round of the theatres this week are likely to understand what Praed meant by "all the blended witcheries that clothe the revel of the night." Easter is a time of joy in more places than the churches, and after a memorial custom the managers of our local amusements have prepared programmes that may increase the general gladness. At

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The entire week will be given over to a selection of the most enlivening of those favorite comedies recently revived at this house. To-night and on Friday, "The Honeymoon" will be acted; the "Belle's Stratagem" will be represented on Tuesday and Thursday; "Still Water Run Deep" will be played on Wednesday, and Saturday evening "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" will present Mr. E. L. Davenport in his remarkably complete personation of *Sir Giles Overreach*. The casts which gave these pieces so much of their renewed popularity will be presented during the performances of the current week: Miss Ettynge, therefore, may be again seen as *Letitia Hardy* and *Juliana*, and Mr. J. W. Wallack as *John Mildmay* and *Aranza*, and Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Jenning and Miss Ranoe, and Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Holland, Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Polk in their familiar parts. Mr. Wallack announces a second *matinée* of "Rosedale" for next Saturday. There is no necessity for change or even alteration of programme at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" is an entertainment that seems to satisfy the utmost craving for variety, of an entirely legitimate kind—for nothing can be much more legitimate and conservative than a pantomime. Just as man retains his form, yet differs in his actions generation after generation, the pantomime has exhibited the same set of people, but under different circumstances, ever since clown and harlequin and colombine were created to be the amusement of the young and the recreation of the old. The popularity of pantomime can scarcely grow beyond the point it has now reached. The placard of "No Standing Room" has been exhibited at the gates of the Olympic five nights out of the six since "Humpty Dumpty" was produced, and the sight to be witnessed there of a Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, when row behind row of broadly-smiling childish faces open to the view, is a show of itself worth seeing. The piece enters upon its seventh week to-night. At

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The eighty-eighth performance of "The White Fawn" will take place this evening. The numerous changes to take place, elsewhere enumerated in these columns, will give additional interest to the occasion. To the

BROADWAY THEATRE

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams return, after an absence which has been prolonged beyond the usual twelve months that this popular couple give their admirers in which to "Remember the flitted joy, Hope the coming bliss!" It seldom occurs that an actor who has the control of a theatre, as Mr. Williams has, is so willing to forego the exhibition of his own talents, and give such a liberal allowance of the season to his contemporaries, or, let us say, his rivals. But the fact is here that had Mr. Williams not pursued his free and ample course of management the public would have been deprived, during the past season at least, of enjoying the performances of some of its longest as well as some of its newest favorites. Mr. Forrest, the Florences, Julia Dean and Mrs. Bowers have played at the Broadway, their last engagements in New-York, and there Lotta played her best. The pieces in which Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear, in the beginning of this annual series, will be "The Fairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country." At the

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Mr. Moligneau St. John's adaptation of "La Belle Helene" will be brought out to-night, and the Misses Worrell will reappear after a retirement of three months. At the

BOWERY THEATRE

the star of last week will continue to shine for another; and Miss Fanny Herring, that bright particular orb, may be observed in some of her varied performances. To-night she will act the part of a sailor lad in "The Cabin Boy," and of an emerald gem in "The Dark Days of the Green Isle."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Here the equestrian season draws to a close. Arrangements have been made by Mr. Lent to take his company under tents and travel eastward on the 27th, and therefore the last performance in New-York will take place on the 25th. During the current week three day performances will be given in addition to the regular evening entertainments; these *matinées* will take place on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. At each the amusing Cynocephalus will ride. We observe that the "European Circus," a provincial institution, announce a *Cynocephalus* also, and advertise this as the one that was exhibited in Paris last summer. But the fact is that this animal was training in New-England at the time. The Paris Company that originally exhibited the Cynocephalus, is disbanded, and Mr. Lent has several of its members in his troupe.

READINGS.

Mr. Dickens gives the first reading of his farewell series in America to-night at Steinway Hall. Mr. Dickens will read for the first time "Mrs. Gamp," as an afterpiece to "Dr. Marigold." Mr. Dickens' nights this week will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. George Vandenhoff announces another course of readings for the present week, to be given in Dodworth Hall. They will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. To-morrow night, Mr. Vandenhoff will read "Dr. Marigold" and "Mrs. Gamp."

Mrs. Kemble's first reading in Brooklyn will occur this evening at the Brooklyn Institute. Mrs. Kemble will read on this occasion Shakespeare's tragedy of "Cymbeline."

#### The Panorama of the War.

The new panorama of the war, which has been opened at No. 954 Broadway, promises to be one of the interesting features of nightly entertainment in New-York for some weeks to come. The first public exhibition of the work took place on Monday evening before an excellent audience—whose verdict was certainly unanimous in its favor—thus acknowledging, as one might say, by acclamation the indorsement which Gen. Grant and other leading participants in the battles that are pictured in the work, have given. The paintings, while moving in panoramic continuance, are fitted in size to the neat frame in which they rest while the description is being given, and in this way each scene has the effect of a separate and distinct picture, and the whole impresses us as a vast moving picture gallery, where but one painting is in sight at a time. The scenes throughout are most vivid, and the technical details of the work are worthy of praise as well as that general effect which impresses the uncritical beholder. The panorama is divided into four parts, between each of which there is a pause, as between the acts of a play; the first represents the progress of the war from the firing on Fort Sumter to the fights at Shiloh and Vicksburg. The second embodies the conflicts about Gettysburg and Chattenooga; the third is devoted to the fatal skirmishing in the Wilderness, and to Farragut's fights; and the last closes up the war from Sheridan's ride, onward. The brief lecture which is given in connection with each picture is terse, vigorous and interesting, and their delivery comes very appropriately from Mrs. Sallie Brownson Goodrich, whose method is wholly unaffected. Afternoon exhibitions are to be given of the panorama on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

#### Various Theatrical Notes.

Mlle. Janauschek commences a farewell engagement in this City, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal have organized a small party for the performance of "The Grand Duchess" in English, and intend visiting the smaller cities.

A new "Academy of Music," just built, was opened in Sacramento on March 9, with the Couldocks as stars. A new theatre is in course of erection on Post-street, near Kearney, San Francisco.

Miss Maggie Mitchell succeeds the Florences at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

Charlotte Thompson's mother, Mrs Clisbia Thompson, died on the 1st inst. in Rockland County, New-York. She was the widow of the late Lysander Thompson—the eccentric comedian. She was nearly 100 years old, it is said, and was a favorite actress in some of the English theatres.

The Richings' opera troupe ended their engagement at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th. On the 1st, just previous to the rising of the curtain, Miss Caroline Richings appeared before the curtain, accompanied by Mr. Wyle, of the troupe, and addressed the audience in the following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sorry to appear before you as an apologist, especially for one of my own artists. Last evening, Mr. Deitrich, the musical conductor of the troupe, grossly insulted myself and other members of the troupe. This morning he sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. It was impossible to procure another conductor in time for this evening's performance, therefore I shall be obliged to go to the piano and lead the orchestra myself. I would ask your indulgence, and hope you will overlook all short-comings."

The proprietors of the Western skating rinks, not satisfied with their profitable Winter season, have had their ponds floured over, and advertise a Summer season of "roller" skating. A band of music plays, fancy "star" skaters are engaged, who give acts in costume entitled "Toodles," (a tipsy scene,) and the "Black Crook." Does the Government get the two per cent. tax on public amusements from these rinks? If not—why not.

#### Five-Twenties Again.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Canada, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

During the war my sympathies were strongly with the North. The sympathies of the community in which I lived were, at the outset, almost unanimously in favor of the South. I sustained my position to the best of my ability against great odds, combatted the absurd views which so frequently appeared in the London *Times*, such as "that the war could not last ninety days for want of funds," "that the army of the North could not move twenty miles from its base without certain annihilation," and "that a funding of the National debt would never be paid, as the nation was a nation of repudiators, &c., &c.," until at last, with some assistance from Gen. Grant, for which I take this method of tendering him my thanks, I had the satisfaction of noticing a marked change in the opinions of our citizens. In fact, the majority became in favor of the North.

Having a few thousand dollars which I wished to invest for the support of myself and family, and wishing to "show my faith by my works," I concluded to invest them in five-twenties, which would give me about eight per cent. for my money, although I could then and can now obtain ten per cent. on first class mortgages. I made this investment after it had been published to the world by Government agents such as Jay Cooke & Co., that these bonds were payable principal and interest in gold and free from taxation, after several of the Secretaries of the Treasury had also published to the world letters to the same effect, and after one Secretary of the Treasury had applied to Congress for permission to accept a large amount of money which had been offered over and above the $500,000,000 authorized by law.

For my part I made the investment in good faith upon conditions given to the world through the recognized agents and heads of the Departments, and after Congress had had an opportunity of repudiating the action of the Secretary of the Treasury had such Secretary wrongfully explained the meaning or intention of the law.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to be informed how a person, and particularly if he be a foreigner, who wishes to invest in United States stocks, can learn the conditions if he cannot believe the law as published and interpreted by the Government through their agents and heads of Departments, particularly when the makers of the law do not object to such interpretation when they have an opportunity of doing so?

I have noticed in the Times frequently of late remarks to the effect "that this question was one about which honorable men might differ." I do not think so. It appears to me that the moment Congress became aware that millions of dollars were pouring into the treasury in consequence of advertisements which were the result of a misinterpretation of the law, it should have taken the very first opportunity of explaining what it did mean, and any one who had invested in Five-twenties in consequence of the representations of the heads of the Treasury Department and of the Government agents, should have had the privilege of having his money refunded.

If the Government make any change in the payment of the principal or interest of the five-twenty bonds less favorable to the bondholders than those publicly represented by the Treasury Department and by the Government agents, and do not propose to return the money and put the bondholders in the same position as they were before their investments, I cannot see how it can escape the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, neither can I conceive how it can be a question about which "honorable men may differ."

The proposition to pay the National debt in greenbacks, or in other words, *in promises to pay*, is a proposition which it is humiliating to think could have emanated from an American statesman. Carry the principle to its logical conclusion and courts of justice for the collection of debts would be no longer necessary, and the country would soon become a perfect paradise of debtors and bankrupts. This proposition recalls to my mind an extensive trader in this vicinity, who, never celebrated for prompt payments, and who becoming embarrassed and harassed, used all his energies in endeavoring to get his creditors to accept his promissory notes; and whenever he succeeded he would look piously toward Heaven and exclaim, "Thank God, there is another account settled."

The loss which I should sustain in the event of such repudiation would be trifling in comparison with the humiliation I should experience in having so strenuously defended a system proved to be indefensible. I cannot yet but believe that there is still sufficient honor left in the United States to force the payment of the five-twenties upon the conditions so widely published, and never contradicted, and which induced all foreigners at least to subscribe.

A SUBSCRIBER.

#### Letter from Mr. Stewart.

New-York, Monday, March 30, 1868.

*Mr. P. Cuneo, Sandusky, Ohio:*

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 27th inst., covering an extract from the Allen County (Ohio) *Democrat*, of 26th inst., stating that I had abandoned the support of Gen. Grant for the Presidency has been received.

With thanks for your kindness in drawing my attention to the article, permit me to say that it is entirely without foundation in fact.

So far from having withdrawn from Gen. Grant's support, I am daily, as far as one individual can, exerting all honorable means to bring about his nomination and election, believing it to be the only effectual way of giving peace and prosperity to our present disunited Union.

Very truly yours, A. T. STEWART.

#### Suffrage Among the Negroes of the South—Letter from Senator Harlan.

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, March 16, 1868.

James Vincent, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have received yours of the 8th inst. I remember your allusions to Andrew Johnson—then Vice-President—in a former letter.

I have felt the force of your suggestion on the subject of suffrage of colored men. And yet it seems to be difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to secure reconstruction in the rebel States on a Union platform without permitting the Union men, whether white or black, to vote. If suffrage should be confined to white men alone, a majority of them being honest Secessionists, they would select Secessionists to fill all the offices, to make and enforce all the laws, State and national, and would probably select the smartest, keenest, most influential of their number—such men as withdrew from the hall of Congress and from the army and navy of the United States to aid in destroying the Union. In fact, we are not left to conjecture on this point; we know that they have selected this class of men for Governors, Senators, Judges, &c., to the absolute exclusion of Union men. I fear this is not consistent with the safety of the Republic. And the only mode which has yet been suggested to prevent this and to secure the election of Union men to State and national offices is to permit *all* to vote, Union and disunion, black and white. This will secure a majority of union votes in every State; and, as a consequence, the election of a majority of Union men to offices of every description.

I know it is dangerous to clothe ignorant men with political power; and the colored men, recently in slavery, have not had an opportunity to obtain "book-learning." I have thought of this maturely, and have been forced to conclude that while being able to read and write is favorable to intelligence—while it opens up a door or an avenue to knowledge—it is not the only door or avenue to intelligence; and men and communities, doubtless, often become civilized and highly intelligent in relation to all the business affairs of life, who have not learned to read. This, I am persuaded, is true of many of the colored people of the South. They have in some way, either through their intelligence, the instincts, or by Divine interposition, obtained a just comprehension of the question in controversy between the friends of the Union and its enemies. They have never been at fault or deficient in comprehension on this subject. They have aided the Union men always and everywhere at the peril of their lives, with their humble charities. They have fought and voted everywhere and all the time on the right side. This inspires me with great confidence in them for the future.

But, on the other hand, we all know that it is not safe to trust the white men, alone, and exclusively with the power to govern in the rebel States. They brought on the recent war; they did all they could to destroy the Government; and, failing in this, have done all in their power to drive white Union men from their States, and to reduce colored men to a condition of serfdom. Now, if it is not safe to trust the whites exclusively, it leaves us the option of two courses only—to govern the rebel States by the military, or to introduce enough Union voters so as to secure to them the control of these States. To defer this for five years, or until the next generation shall be old enough to participate, or to confine the right to vote to only those of colored complexion who can read and write, would be subject to this objection. It would place the Union men, white and black, for five years or longer (as the case might be) under the control and at the mercy of the disloyal class, which would, I fear, be dangerous to them and to the Union. And to require the black man to learn to read and write before voting, unless applicable to white men also, would be unjust, and furnish a motive to the secesh element opposed to their enfranchisement to withhold from them an opportunity to learn. And if none were permitted to vote, either white or black, who are unable to read, &c., it would necessarily create an aristocracy—for it is true that very few of the poorer classes of whites in those States can read and write.

You will perceive, therefore, that it is a difficult subject to settle—that we are compelled to run some hazards—and, on the whole, I am inclined to think it safer to trust ignorant people who are honest and patriotic than educated knaves and confessed traitors.

I do not recognize that this question has any necessary connection with the naturalization of foreign-born citizens. If, in the judgment of the American people, five years' residence previous to becoming a citizen is unnecessarily long, we can shorten the period.

It will ever be a pleasure to me to hear from you, especially for the purpose of a comparison of views of the great questions that agitate the public mind, as I desire to represent fairly the wishes of the people of the State, and so far as possible to promote their interests while I continue to be one of their representatives at the national capital.

I do not think it proper for me to either form or express an opinion at present on the subject of impeachment. I remain, yours truly,

JAMES HARLAN.

#### District Attorney Hall on Executive Pardons.

*From the Albany Evening Journal.*

In the course of friendly correspondence between Mr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel and A. Oakey Hall, who were college companions, the latter speaks of the mooted pardon subject:

* * * "I observed the articles respecting Fenton's pardons which cross-fired between the *Post* and *Journal*. But between me and you and the '*Post*,' although I have said the same things at the clubs and elsewhere, the *Post* is drawing erroneous inferences. Fenton has only made two blunders in New-York pardons, and they were such as any Governor might have made under the circumstances, and not such unpleasant ones as other Executives have made. He committed the blunders from overconfidence in the statements of those around him, whom at the same time he had reason to trust. In plain English he was badly lied to and deceived, as any man might have been. I felt wroth at the times they occurred, but due inquiry satisfied me as above.

I have had pretty fair experience with these things. As Assistant District Attorney from 1850 to 1855, I conducted correspondence with Govs. Fish and Hunt. As District Attorney, I have corresponded with Clark, King, Morgan and Seymour. I cannot recall any blunders of Fish, who was 'a pretty stolid kind of a Dutch Governor,' and plumped noes where he should have 'yead,' (like the stage Quaker.) But the others had their full share of blunderings—meaning thereby to imply that they themselves discovered them from after events. The few mistakes which Gov. Seymour made during four years, were due entirely to that delightful excess almost womanly sympathy which makes him so charming a social companion; but which was liable to be advantaged by plausible people who could squarely lie to him.

But the fact is, the mistakes made by the Executives are on the negative side. They do not exercise the pardoning power freely enough. The majority of sentences are imposed for public effect at the time, and properly so. The statutory terms are very harsh, compared, for instance, with those of British law. The prolonged imprisonment of repentent men, and the injury done to family and friends thereby, when the example has ceased to have its effect, are often mourned by philanthropic publicists. But indiscriminating public clamor frightens Executives sometimes, as indiscriminate private clamor sometimes plausibly deceives them.

As you know, I am as big a political hater of Fenton as lives, and don't spare him on the stump; but I am thereby, perhaps, better qualified to do him official justice.

The Ketchum case is too long a story to write about now, but if you are ever up at the Executive Chamber—which, by-the-by, I have not entered since Gov. Seymour left—ask Col. Hastings to show you the letter I wrote the Department in the Winter of 1866, as my views were there detailed." * * *

#### The Burning of the Steamer Sea Bird—Statement of a Passenger.

The statement of Edward Hannebury, a passenger on the steamer *Sea Bird* at the time of her destruction by fire on Thursday morning last on Lake Michigan, is in full as follows:

"I went on board the *Sea Bird*, Capt. Morris, about 4 o'clock. There were eight or ten others besides myself who left Sheboygan. There were, in all, about one hundred persons on board, including the crew. There were eight or ten ladies and seven or eight children among the passengers. There was considerable of a cargo. About 5 o'clock this morning I left my berth. I had been up about one hour when I saw smoke arising on the main deck, in the stern quarter, just below the ladies' cabin. I hardly saw the smoke, when the fire began to blaze. It seemed to have been kindled right on the deck. There were a lot of tubs and some straw lying near, and the fire got among them right away. I immediately cried 'fire!' The crew rushed on deck, the bell was rung and the passengers who were not up, came tumbling out from their berths and state-rooms. Instantly there was great confusion, and the fire increased so rapidly as to convince me that it must have been burning a long time before it was discovered. The flames sprung up and spread almost instantly into the ladies' cabin. In five minutes the after part of the boat was all on fire. I do not think that all the ladies had time to get out of their cabin, and several ladies and children must have been burned.

All rushed to the forward part of the boat. Some of the crew tried to get at the small boats, which were aft, but failed to reach them. I was perfectly cool all the time. I knew the boat was gone up, but somehow I felt that I was all right. In about ten minutes, with the assistance of others, I shoved the gang-plank overboard, and in a few moments the engine stopped working. All the passengers were crowded into the bow, and were crying, wringing their hands and moaning piteously.

I waited until the gang-plank had floated past the wheel-house, and then I jumped overboard and swam to the gang-plank, and ten or fifteen others followed me. There were so many on the plank that it sank, and we had hard work to keep ourselves above water. I got along pretty well until three or four, seeing that I was holding my own, got around by me and took hold of me. I shook them all off except a colored boy. He put both arms around my neck, and I could not choke him off. I then helped him on the plank, and also one man, who was about twenty-five years old. I helped two or three others on the plank. We struggled, but not a man said a word. I could see around me men having hold of boxes, chairs, fenders, and two men I saw clinging to a bag of wool. There was a heavy sea, and after we had been in the water fifteen or twenty minutes the plank was capsized by a wave, and all who were on it, except me, were washed away, and were seen no more. The water was almost at freezing point, and I was nearly chilled through, but managed to get on the plank, and was all alone. I got hold of the gang-plank ropes and steadied myself with them while I stood on the plank. I had no thought of death; the same confidence I all along felt in being saved, still clung to me. I looked about me and could see the lake's surface covered with pieces of the wreck, to many of which men were clinging. About half a mile away I saw a woman clinging to a fender. I soon saw her disappear. The wreck was all the time drifting toward the west shore. About twenty minutes after I had left her, I saw the passengers gathered on the burning deck. Many of the men were stripped to their shirts, and nearly all had life preservers on, or were lashed to tables, planks, &c. This was about the last I saw of the boat. I did not hear any screaming or crying. The waves deadened all that. I watched until she was burned to the water's edge.

At about 9 o'clock I saw a schooner bearing south, about two miles away, and under full sail; and although I am sure they saw me and the burning wreck, it kept straight on and offered no assistance. About 10 o'clock, when I was about ready to give up, I saw a schooner four or five miles to the windward. It bore down toward me, and proved to be the *Cornelia*. She sent out her small boat, and first took off Chamberlain from the forward netting, where he had lashed himself, and then took me about 11 o'clock. I was nearly frozen, but was soon made comfortable.

#### The Arrest of Judge Pope, of Alabama, Disapproved by Gen. Meade.

Headquarters Third Military District,
Department, Georgia, Florida and Alabama,
Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1868.

General Orders, No. 53.—The attention of the Major-General Commanding has been called to the extraordinary course of First-Lieutenant Chas. T. Johnson, Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, which he deems so important as to justify comment in this public manner.

The facts of the case are, that Lieutenant Johnson, differing in opinion with Judge B. T. Pope, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, as to the proper construction of General Orders Nos. 53 and 55 of 1867—after indicating to Judge Pope his views, and the Judge failing to comply therewith, proceeded to close the court, arrested the Judge, and ascertaining that the Clerk of the Court did not agree in his views, although no act was charged against him, arrested him also. Lieut. Johnson herein committed two grave errors. In the first place, had the Judge violated General Orders Nos. 53 and 55, there was no warrant or authority for his arrest by Lieut. Johnson. The power of closing courts and arresting Judges is vested alone in the Commanding-General of the Third Military District, and has not been delegated by any orders to any subordinate officer. On the contrary, paragraph 1, General Orders No. 4, series of 1867, while it requires subordinate officers to report all failures of the civil officers or tribunals to render equal justice to the people, expressly declares said civil officers and tribunals are not to be interfered with in the discharge of their duties. Lieut. Johnson should have confined himself to calling on Judge Pope for explanation, and reporting the facts to these headquarters. His assumption of authority to arrest is deserving of the severest censure, and is not justified or palliated by his zeal or conscientious desire to do his duty, both of which the Commanding General is willing to admit.

In the second place, Lieut. Johnson erred in judgment, his construction of General Orders Nos. 53 and 55 not being correct; and so far as the Commanding General can judge from the correspondence submitted, the construction of Judge Pope was such as has been given at these headquarters. The object of General Orders Nos. 53 and 55 was not to declare, as seems to be Lieut. Johnson's opinion, that all juries must be in part composed of colored men, and that no jury was legal unless colored men were empanelled. The object and intent of these orders was simply to remove the distinction which the laws of the States in this District made on the ground of color, and to add to the qualifications for jurors required by the statute, the additional one that all jurors should be registered voters. It does not appear from the papers submitted that Judge Pope declined obedience to these orders as thus construed, or that his course was in conflict therewith. The Commanding General trusts this public disapproval of the conduct of Lieut. Johnson will have the effect to render all subordinate officers cautious, and to refrain from hasty and unauthorised exercise of power, which is only vested by law in the highest military officer in the District.

By order of Major-Gen. Meade.

F. S. BARSTOW, A. A. G.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 20) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

For Spring style Gents' Hats at reduced prices, go to VAIL, No. 141 Fulton-st.

—*Advertisement.*

In Italy the priests baptize their bells with holy water, but in this country all the belles are baptized with Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief; and after the sprinkling all the beaux are anxious to ring them. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

### MARRIED.

White—Corbit.—On Thursday evening, April 9, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. James White to Miss Pauline M. Corbit, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Waller—Hyde.—On Wednesday, April 8, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Joseph F. Waller, of this City, to Estelle, only daughter of the late Nathl. Hyde, of Baltimore.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

### DIED.

Armstrong.—On Saturday, April 11, James K. Armstrong, of this City.

The funeral services will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Tuesday morning, April 14, at 11 A. M.

Blangard.—On Sunday afternoon, April 12, Francis Blangard, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Banks.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Friday, April 10, Caroline S., wife of S. A. Banks, of New-York.

The remains will be taken to White Plains, Westchester County, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., where carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 2½ P. M. Harlem Railroad train from New-York.

Bowne.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, April 11, Clifford, youngest son of Frederic and Adelaide Bowne, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1½ o'clock on Monday at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, without further notice. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock.

Clark.—On Friday, April 10, Maria, widow of the late Alexander Clark, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 205 6th-av., on Tuesday, April 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Cox.—In this City, on Sunday, April 12, after a painful illness, John Cox, in the 51st year of his age, a native of Birmingham, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, April 15, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 1st-av., second door above 62d-st., without further notice.

Goodridge.—In this City, on Friday, April 10, Samuel W. Goodridge, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at No. 302 5th-av., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

Haslett.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 11, Jane Teresa, wife of Dr. John Haslett, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, April 15, from her late residence, corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts., at 3½ P. M.

Harris.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday morning, April 11, Frederic Robert, son of Rev. Dr. Harris, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Jones.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 12, Alfred Goldsborough Jones, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Knapp.—At Peekskill, on Thursday, April 9, Edith, infant daughter of Sanford R. and Georgia N. Knapp.

Raynor.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, April 10, Mrs. Eliza Raynor, wife of John Raynor, Esq., late of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Smith.—On Friday evening, April 10, Almira Andariese, wife of Uriah J. Smith, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 38 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Smith.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, April 11, Mrs. Susan H. Smith, widow of the late Daniel E. Smith, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, April 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Manhassett.

Stephenson.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 11, of scarlet fever, George Storer, only child of Edward H. and Charlotte M. Stephenson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of Mr. Peck, Main-st., Orange, at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st. at 2½ P. M. Carriages in waiting at the Brick Church Station.

Van Keuren.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Friday, April 10, Garrett Van Keuren, in the 84th year of his age.

Walsh.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 12, Amelia F., wife of Albert C. Walsh.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

Wilmerding.—On Saturday evening, April 11, Cornelia M., wife of George G. Wilmerding, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday morning, April 15, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

Wilson.—On Saturday, April 11, Mrs. Fanny H. Wilson, aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held from the residence of Mrs. Faulkner, Newtown, Long Island, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

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Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

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No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
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GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,
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A full assortment of the freshest patterns at prices established by the manufacturers.
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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for those BROWN DISCOLORATIONS on the face is "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

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THE BLOOD OWES ITS RED COLOR to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy person, a large amount of Iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

IMITATION IVORY GOODS.—MARTINgale Rings, $18 and $20 per gross; Billiard Balls, $9 and $10 per set; Faro Checks, $8, $9 and $10 per 100.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
A GREAT SENSATION—A GOOD SENSATION: PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

In 1847, the great grand principle of stopping the most excruciating pain in an instant, without employing such dangerous agents as Chloroform, Opium, Morphine, Aconitine, Ether, &c., was first made known in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This remedy accomplished this wonderful and delightful desideratum in all cases of external and internal pain. In an instant it afforded relief the moment it was applied to the parts of the body where inflammation or pain existed—it at once relieved the patient of the most violent and excruciating pangs and throbs of pain, and imparted the delightful sensation of ease and comfort.

Every kind of pain, whether Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains in the Chest, Side, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Spine, Legs, Arms, Feet, one application was sufficient to kill and exterminate the pain.

Taken internally, 20 drops to a teaspoonful would cure and will cure, Asiatic Cholera, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and every pain that may exist in the inside of man, woman or child. This was RADWAY'S READY RELIEF of 1847, and it is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, greatly improved, in 1868.

We then started it in its mission of relieving the infirm, pain-stricken, sick, distressed and crippled of all nations throughout the world, and now to-day it is used, patronized and revered as a household necessity, in the palaces of Sultans, Emperors, Kaisers, Kings, High Priests, Nobles, as well as in the cottages of the laboring classes of every nation on the face of the earth.

In every war that has taken place within the last twenty years, this remedy has been used as a preventive of malarious and infectious diseases—as well as a cure for wounds, stiff joints, bruises, accidents, and to relieve the soldiers from pain. Letters from army surgeons and distinguished Generals and soldiers in our late war are on file, certifying to the wonderful service of the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It will prevent all against attacks of the worst diseases that prevail, as plagues or epidemics, and to those who are seized will at once check the disease and cure the patients, sometimes with and at others without remedial assistance. This is Radway's Ready Relief. Persons afflicted with external pains, or rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth-ache, cramps, spasms, &c., bathe the parts affected, either by rubbing with the hands or with a sponge dipped in the Relief, and pain will cease to exist.

The miserable stuffs scented with the Oil of Cassia or Peppermint, and sold under the names of *pain, &c.*, are nothing but weak imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, sent forth to the world under our old advertisements of 1847, &c. They are but imitations, and will die out in a few months. Their makers, nothing but a set of vagrants, street-hawkers and camp-followers of side-shows to circuses, after the fashion of the "Five Four Cent Man," knowing as much, or rather little, about medicine as Barnum's "What is It?" The doggerel advertisements, they pay hungry Bohemians to write for them. The existence of these miserable imitations of the great and good Ready Relief of Dr. Radway will be brief; old patrons of Radway's Ready Relief are daily coming back, and so it will ever be—Radway's Ready Relief will ever stand the first, the best, the cheapest and quickest remedy for the instant cure of pain in the world.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 50 cents, in bottles holding three times as much as any 25 cent bottle of any other remedy for the same purpose—and as much as $1 of the Pain Killers. One bottle will hold out longer and do more good than half a dozen bottles of any other remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle, and at No. 87 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These three medicines cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. They cleanse the stomach, start the secretions of the liver, create an appetite for rich and nourishing food.

The SEAWEED TONIC keeps the food from souring until it is digested and made into blood, which ripens the matter in the lungs, and nature throws it off.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
New styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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The subscribers having purchased, in March, 1864, the entire stock of Iron Goods of the New-York Wire Railing Company, Hutchinson & Wickersham, late Agents, together with the patent and all the machinery, for the exclusive manufacture of Crimped Wire Railing, Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c., still continue the manufacture of the same, together with the largest assortment in the country of Cast-iron Railings of new and beautiful designs, Ornamental Iron Goods of every description, Iron Furniture, Stable Fittings, &c.; and would call special attention to our
IMPROVED COMPOSITION IRON RAILING
of Wrought and Cast-iron combined, for inclosing cemetery plots, offices, dwellings, public squares, &c. The Best, Strongest and Cheapest Railing ever manufactured.
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No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Station A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the Association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1868, at 8 o'clock. Polls open from 8 to 9 for election of officers.
By order. W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
C. B. Bostwick, Adjutant.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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MARSHALL'S LINE ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS take pleasure in placing before the American people this superb engraving, which must be regarded as the only authentic and satisfactory portrait yet produced of Gen. Grant. It is from the same hand that executed those portraits of Washington and Lincoln which have taken rank among the masterpieces of lineal art; and it is confidently believed that this likeness is destined to become the historic portrait of Gen. Grant.

The engraving has been made from Mr. Marshall's own painting, and gives, with striking fidelity, all the fine points of that great work. In the execution of this portrait the artist had unusual facilities for becoming acquainted with his illustrious subject, and obtained numerous sittings. His object was not to produce simply a *likeness* of Gen. Grant, but to represent the features of his countenance accurately, with their best and most characteristic expression. As a portrait of Gen. Grant it differs widely from all others; but the publishers believe that it is at once the best and the truest portrait of him; and, as corroborating this opinion, they invite attention to the following testimonials from persons well qualified by acquaintance, taste and culture to pronounce upon the merits of this engraving as a portrait and as a work of art.

*From Mrs. Grant.*

Washington, Feb. 25, 1868.

Mr. W. E. Marshall—*Dear Sir:* I am delighted with your splendid engraving of my husband. I cannot say too much in its praise. As a likeness I do not think it could be better, and I shall always prize your elegant gift. Yours truly, JULIA D. GRANT.

*From Senator Sumner.*

* * It is a rare and finished work, excellent as a likeness, and altogether worthy of a place in any collection, or on the walls of any house.
CHARLES SUMNER.

*From Mr. Bryant.*

* * It is really a noble specimen of the art of engraving. It is admirable as a likeness, and appears to me to give the character of the original more perfectly than any engraving which I have seen.
W. C. BRYANT.

*From Mr. Curtis.*

* * The same force and fidelity, the same exquisite skill and delicacy which you have made us all admire in your Washington and Lincoln, are renewed in this masterly work. It shows all that simplicity, tenacity, sagacity, modesty and moderation, which explain Grant's career, and commend him so closely to the regard and respect of his countrymen.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

*From Major-Gen. Howard.*

* * I do not know that I was ever more highly pleased with a work of the kind. The likeness is striking and the picture life-like. * *
O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

*From Mr. Huntington, President of the National Academy of Design.*

49 E. 29th-st., New-York, March 14, 1868.

My Dear Mr. Marshall: I thank you heartily for the proof of your grand head of Gen. Grant. It has a large, massive style, and great force and richness. The best thing about it is the truth with which you have rendered the indomitable spirit of the man.
Congratulating you sincerely, I am,
Faithfully yours, D. HUNTINGTON.

This Engraving will be sold by subscription only. Agents are wanted to canvass every town of the United States, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

For Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, address
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THE

### SULLIVAN AND ERIE

RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ARE OFFERED UNTIL APRIL 20, FLAT AT

Eighty Cents on the Dollar.

They are the cheapest and safest security in market, paying seven per cent. per annum, or about nine per cent. on the investment, besides the premium of twenty-five per cent. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st May and November, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Capital, $1,200,000; paid in, $1,000,000; bonded debt, $1,000,000—secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including 5,000 acres of coal lands heavily covered with valuable timber, upon which a 12-foot vein of superior anthracite coal is now being worked.

A pamphlet, with map and directions of the Company's mines, property, roads and connections, its work, progress and future prospects, and the security and availability of its First Mortgage Bonds, may be obtained by applying at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Bank of Metropolis, Boston, Mass.; TOWNSEND, WHELAN & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia; or

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

WM. FISHER & SONS.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BALTIMORE,

Deal specially in VIRGINIA REGISTERED and all SOUTHERN SECURITIES. Refer to HALLGARTEN & CO., JAY COOKE & CO.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to F. B. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 6TH day of April, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected directors of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| GEO. C. COLLINS, | JOHN R. FORD, |
| DANFORD N. BARNEY, | GEO. T. STEDMAN, |
| LUCIUS HOPKINS, | SIDNEY MASON, |
| THOS. MESSENGER, | A. F. WILLMARTH, |
| WM. H. MELLEN, | F. H. COSSITT, |
| HOMER MORGAN, | WM. R. FOSDICK, |
| LEVI P. STONE, | DAVID I. BOYD, |
| WARD A. WORK, | LEWIS ROBERTS, |
| I. H. FROTHINGHAM, | A. J. WILLS, |
| CHAS. A. BULKLEY, | WM. H. TOWNSEND, |
| GEO. D. MORGAN, | P. C. VAN SCHAICK, |
| OLIVER E. WOOD, | THOS. T. BUCKLEY, |
| ALFRED S. BARNES, | OLIVER S. CARTER, |
| GEO. BLISS, | HENRY M. TABER, |
| LEVI P. MORTON, | GEO. W. PARSONS, |
| CURTIS NOBLE, | BENJ. TOMES, |
| JOHN B. HUTCHINSON, | JOHN M. PLATT, |
| CHAS. P. BALDWIN, | EDWD. A. QUINTARD, |
| AMOS T. DWIGHT, | WM. C. FOWLER, |
| HENRY A. HURLBUT, | D. A. HEALD, |
| JESSE HOYT, | AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, |
| WM. STURGIS, | PHILIP D. ARMOUR. |
| CHAS. J. MARTIN, | |

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHAS. J. MARTIN was reëlected President; A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President, and D. A. HEALD was elected Second Vice-President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,615, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 4,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,265, 8,059, 8,591, 8,923, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 15,543, 16,131, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,723, 23,959, 28,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,839, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,659, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 29 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-book will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, JR., Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., on Tuesday, April 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

### VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1868—3 P. M.

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 112 | 112¾ | 5-20 C. '67 | 107¾ | 108 |
| Coupon, 1881 | 112 | 112¾ | 10-40 Registered | 101¾ | 102 |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 104 | 104¾ | 10-40 Coupon | 101¾ | 102 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 111¾ | 111¾ | Gold | 138¾ | 138¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 109¾ | 109¾ | June 7.30 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 109¾ | 109¾ | July 7.30 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5-20C.'65,JanJuly | 107¾ | 107¾ | | | |

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

### HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 11, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 37 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and PAY 17 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

## BANK ROBBERY.

The Bills of the Citizens' Union Bank of Scituate, R. I., having been all redeemed by the Scituate National Bank, and a portion of them having been stolen, with other property, March 25, 1868, will not again be redeemed.

All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving the same.

ALBERT HUBBARD, Cashier.

SCITUATE, R. I., March 26, 1868.

FOR SALE

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.

A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, the greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States; must be seen to be appreciated; all classified in an elegant case and sold only for want of room. Can be purchased low. Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

CAUTION.—FORGED CHECK.—THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against negotiating a check on the People's Bank, purporting to be signed by G. H. Salisbury, and certified by the People's Bank, April 9, 1868, for eighteen hundred and seventy-two 58-100 dollars, the same being a forgery.

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Assistant Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Buildings, University-place, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal M. & M. Co. will be held at their office No. 77 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY the 16th, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

P. P. DICKINSON, President.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1866.

WM. K. FLYNN.

Dated Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 10, 1868.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1868.
ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans on mortgage on real estate, worth more than double the amount loaned | $1,702,146 62 |
| Loans on call with Government securities as collateral, 90 per cent. on par value | 421,420 00 |
| Invested in New-York State Bonds, and cities of this State | 780,000 00 |
| Brooklyn Revenue Bond | 35,643 36 |
| United States six per cent. Bonds | 1,200,000 00 |
| Banking-house | 125,560 00 |
| Deposit in Banks | 220,868 55 |
| Cash in vault | 81,211 54 |
| Total | $4,546,850 07 |
| Amount due depositors | 4,321,566 07 |
| Surplus | $225,284 00 |

PRESENT ASSETS, $4,711,998 98.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
CHARTERED 1853.

Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of next month. Five cents to $5,000 received.

J. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG,

Corner Broadway and 1st-st.

Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. allowed from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., between 125th and 126th sts., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from 1st of April. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax allowed on deposits from $5 to $2,000.

THO. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

LEVI ADAMS,
R. MAPLESDEN, Vice-Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL brick house in Brooklyn, in good location and condition, and convenient to Fulton Ferry; part paid down; balance in quarterly payments. Address, with full particulars, M. D. LANDY, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SALE OF LOTS ON 7TH-AV. AND Harlem River will take place on TUESDAY, 14th inst., without fail. Parties buying lots in this location will avoid the delay occupied by being detained by ice or fog in the Fall and Winter, to which they are liable by crossing to the suburbs of the City and lots here with the advantage of the Harlem and 4th-av. Railroad and steamboat accommodation, and will sell as cheap as Brooklyn lots are now quoted.

Maps, &c., at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 690 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 28.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.; both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house for sale, completely and beautifully furnished, fronting on Grammercy Park, with park privileges; also, carriage-house and stable on the next street; the entire property first-class in every particular. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA, WELL built, brown-stone, three-story, high-stoop house; all modern improvements; thorough order; $21,000, if sold immediately. Apply to owner on premises, No. 225 49th-st., near Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—FRANKLIN-AV., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., 2 new three-story basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick houses, brown-stone basements and trimmings; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the buildings, or of BILLIN & SON, builders, No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.,

offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time-tables, maps, and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD, N. J.

- $3,000—2 houses and 3 acres; fine fruit.
- $4,500—House, barn and 8 acres.
- $4,500—House, barn and 9 acres.
- $5,000—Cottage, several outbuildings, and 5½ acres.
- $6,000—House, barn and 20 acres.
- $6,500—House, barn and 21 acres.
- $800—Villa lots of 2 acres. All one hour from the City.

MYERS & TUCKER,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

PINE AND FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

10,000 acres choice farming land, from $2 to $20 per acre.

50,000 acres selected pine lands, from $3 to $25 per acre.

Inquire of RALPH C. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, for sale, a residence situated on the main street, in the centre of the village, in one of the most eligible situations; six minutes' drive from the station, and half a mile from the beach, which is unsurpassed for bathing by any other locality west of New-Haven. The house is built in the best manner, frame filled with brick, 46 feet by 30, with extension 24 by 25; has 11 rooms, china closet, bath-room, furnace, large barn, with stabling for four horses and two cows, poultry-yard, coachman's house; also cottage, containing six rooms and attic. The grounds consist of six acres, fine lawn, shrubbery and trees in front, vegetable garden of three-quarters of an acre, and pasturage for two cows. Apply to H. J. HOW, No. 12 Pine-st.

$100 PER ACRE IF PURCHASED this week, for a farm, cheap at $150 per acre. It contains an old-fashioned farm-house, filled in with brick, two barns and hay-barracks, and other outbuildings; said farm contains 118 acres, situated within 2½ miles of Rahway Railroad depot, with 20 trains per day; soil good, and plenty of fruit; over 300 apple trees of choicest grafts in bearing; within 15 minutes' ride of cars or steamboat; a rare chance for an excellent investment. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., and N. Y. Herald Building.

FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J., on Hackensack River, about ½ mile from the upper bridge and ¾ mile from the depot; this farm consists of 73 acres with several beautiful building sites; it is now principally set in grass and well adapted for a milk or dairy farm; there is a good comfortable dwelling-house with 7 rooms, also a gardener's house with 4 rooms, an excellent brick dairy and icehouse; two very large barns and three cattle-sheds with stabling for four horses and thirty head of cattle. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL MUNN, No. 122 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN., VERY finely and centrally situated, the beautiful residence of Charles Hoyt, with about 2 acres of garden and lawn, filled with shade and evergreen trees, shrubbery and small fruits; the house is large and in good order; good barn, &c.; immediate possession. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON Lather's Hill, an elegant house with 16 rooms, 4 acres of ground, gardener's house and stable; house has hot and cold water throughout; laundry, stationary tubs, bathroom, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry; is 10 minutes from depot; furniture can be had with the house if desired. Apply to JNO. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AT MOUNT VERNON—A HOUSE REPLETE with conveniences, ten rooms, plenty of closets and pantries, good cellar, &c.; grounds, ½ acre, running through from 2d to 3d avs.; small barn; place adorned with shade trees and flowering shrubs; all small fruits in profusion. Apply to WM. HOWE, No. 46 Leonard-st., or on the premises at Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., OR TO let, if not sold by May 1 a very desirable large house and 9 acres of land; house filled in with brick; location elevated, overlooking a beautiful country and the sound; one mile from New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of W. K. MEAD, No. 19 Cedar-st., room No. 13; or J. R. SACKETT, No. 41 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—52 ACRES LAND ON THE POST-road, 1¾ miles from the depot at New-Rochelle, and about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; it is situated in a rapidly-improving neighborhood; there is a small cottage, good barn and two good apple orchards on the premises. Apply at 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, ON THE Hudson, a first-rate house, newly furnished, in complete order and repair, with all the modern conveniences; stable, carriage-house and fences entirely new; terms will be made liberal. Apply to

P. O. STRANG, No. 37 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,500 WILL PURCHASE HOTEL AT Monsey, Rockland County, 33 miles from City by railroad; 10 acres land, good house, barns, sheds, plenty fruit, bar fixtures; profits large; buildings worth the money. A bargain, as owner dislikes liquor traffic.

T. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—LOW AND ON EASY TERMS, the commodious mansion of the late John J. Palmer at East Chester, two miles from Williamsbridge; house 50x50 with outbuildings, &c., and over 50 acres of land, all in perfect order. Apply to ALFRED ROE, No. 128 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—Several desirably located cottages, furnished and unfurnished, in and around Long Branch, for sale or to rent, for a year or season. Apply to JEZSURM HINTALON, No. 7 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN ONE OF the pleasantest locations in the City, near Irving-place; a small house, neatly and thoroughly furnished. Rent $200 per month. For full particulars address by Post, ANTHONY, No. 63 Bleecker-st., City.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; lodge, billiard-house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Valley Station; five minutes' walk from depot; desirable location, well built, with fifteen rooms. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country residence, with stable and good garden; French roof and modern built; one hour from City Hall. Address S. T. H., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and five acres of land at East Williamsburg, near the horse and steam cars, 2½ miles from the ferries. Inquire of HEBBERD & DEMOREST, 29 East 14th-st.

A COTTAGE ON THE BANKS OF LAKE George, finely situated, with garden, outbuildings, improved grounds and farm of 50 acres, 1½ mile from hotels and village. Apply at No. 78 Madison-av.

WESTCHESTER.—PROPERTY ON HARlem River, Central-av. and Southern Boulevard. Inquire of CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE, with garden, stable, &c., 1 mile from Hastings railroad depot, and 3½ miles from Yonkers. Possession immediately. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 167 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT FLUSHING, L. I., a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage-house; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BOWNE & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE best part of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries; contains 10 rooms; modern improvements. No. 1 Garden-st., one door from Joralemon-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, with stable, on a side street near 5th-av., above 42d-st.; rent $5,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 534 WEST-ST., A THREE-story store and dwelling; also store and dwelling No. 480 Broome-st. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR depot, via Northern Railroad, good house, stable and large garden. Apply to C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 27 Water-st., or J. DEMOTT, Englewood.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, ON the Finger-board Road, a house with twelve rooms, half an acre of ground, stable, &c.; rent $500. Apply to G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE TWO-story and attic house No. 93, Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor and one attic room if required, with privilege of washing in basement.

TO LET—NO. 325 EAST 41ST-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; stone front; all improvements; three stories high; basement. Apply this day to owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock. Rent $1,500.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 8 West 37th-st.; possession 1st of May. Inquire on the premises, or of the subscriber, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 20.

P. G. CLARK.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, FRONT BASEment and two front rooms up stairs, in neat cottage house, No. 369 South 4th-st., suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; rent $15. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT—KATONAH'S Wood, adjoining the Jay homestead and Scheiffelin farm at Bedford, near Harlem Railroad; house of stone, position high, neighborhood singularly healthy; icehouse filled, outbuildings, garden and fruit, and 40 acres; rent very moderate to a good tenant. Apply by note or in person to H. G. CHAPMAN, No. 56 Wall-st., or Mr. JAY, No. 121 Madison-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing of the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; icehouse filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY, a cottage containing seven rooms and kitchen; stable room for three horses and carriage; garden and small fruit, consisting of four kinds of grapes, currants, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, apples, &c.; rent, $300. Inquire of P. V. W. BISHOP at Sutton's furniture store, South-st., Morristown, New-Jersey.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT STAMFORD, Conn., to rent or for sale.—House handsomely furnished; four acres of land; one mile from depot; situation high and healthy; extensive views, fine drives, abundance of fruit; outbuildings complete; stalls for five horses; rent $2,400; price $26,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS three-story and attic high-stoop brown-stone front house No. 361 West 20th-st., with Croton and gas fixtures, and replete with every convenience that can be desired; has fifteen rooms. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—SEVERAL FLOORS ON 9TH-AV., between 19th and 20th sts., containing four to six rooms each, with separate gas meters, water closets, and stationary tubs on each floor; also Croton and washing tubs. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, three stories and basement, high stoop, on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., furnished, for one year to a good tenant; house in first-rate order. For further particulars apply to B. J. KERNAN, No. 21 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 18 and 20.

A.—NEAR CENTRAL PARK—A FAMILY leaving for Europe would let for the Summer a pretty, high-stoop brown-stone house, well furnished, with carriage-house and stable; also, a fine family horse with buggy and park phaeton. ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs. The owner about going to Europe, will rent it to a private family for one or two years on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 44 St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL TO LET.—A family going abroad wish to let a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, a few doors east of 5th-av., to a strictly private family; it is handsomely furnished and in perfect order. Address Box No. 649 Post-office.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE AND SUBstantial four-story high-stoop brick house, No. 134 2d-av., extra wide, with bay windows, has all modern improvements, and will be rented with the elegant furniture and fixtures; can be seen only by permit from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) "Cragdon," at Eastchester, with fine view, carriage-house, garden, &c., near depot; about 45 minutes from New-York; also a cottage, with garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone, 25x55, lot 103 feet; 18 rooms. No. 3-8 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., Stuyvesant-square and Historical Building. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East 9th-st., or No. 37 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT REDDING, Conn.; beautiful location, 32x50, with 15 rooms, garden, barn, grounds, two acres; $100 per month. Inquire of D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st., or F. B. FANTON, Danbury, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A furnished country residence or farm, 42 acres, with farm implements, carriage, wagon, &c. Address Box No. 2,287 Post-office.

TO RENT—IN JERSEY CITY, A HIGHLY finished four-story house with all the modern improvements; located in West Hamilton-square. Inquire of JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN AUDUBON PARK, at Washington Heights, N. Y., at $1,800; gas and water. Apply to F. S. KIRTLAND, No. 47 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A TWO AND A HALF STORY FRAME mansion, with four lots, handsomely laid out in garden, situated on 83d-st., near 4th-av. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR depot, via Northern Railroad, a good house, stable and large garden. Inquire of C. D. VAN WAGNER, No. 27 Water-st., or J. DEMOTT, Englewood.

A HOUSE TO LET AT JAMAICA.—11 rooms; well shaded; nice garden; near depot; possession May 1; price, $600. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—NEAR NEWBURG, A COTTAGE partially furnished, with stable, garden, fruit, &c.; rent $500. D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

NO. 891 BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, TO LET—Second and third floors, at a low rent, with water and gas. Apply to W. BOGGS, in the store.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

TO LET—OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURposes, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway. Large house, with three fronts and stable in the rear. This property is well adapted for either a bank or express office. For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.—TO LET—FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 25x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first-rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 98 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, STORE AND second floor of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business or manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine; possession immediately if required. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—AT MODerate rent; immediate possession, if desired, at Nos. 9 and 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane. Apply to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FIRST-LOFT, SIXTY feet deep, No. 676, Broadway, one door above Bond-st.; also the third floor. F. H. CHICHESTER, No. 529 Broadway.

BROOKLYN STORES TO RENT LOW—three on Fulton-st.; one, an elegant corner-store, best part of Fulton. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 9 GREENwich-av., 19x60 feet, opposite Jefferson Market, near and in view from 6th-av.; good business stand. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East 9th or No. 37 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT OF THE BUILDing No. 75 Chambers-st., 100 feet west of Broadway; must be rented, if at a sacrifice, as the lessees has no use for it. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 41 DEY-st., containing 3,000 square feet. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS PRIVATE STABLE No. 51 Great Jones-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply to No. 209 Water-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A STRICTLY FIRST-class, large unfurnished house; full width preferred, on or adjacent to 5th or Madison avs., between 20th and 34th sts.; $5,500 to $6,000 will be paid for a house to suit. Address with particulars and terms to A. L. H., Box No. 5,099.

PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.—HOUSE WANTED in this town from May 1, with refusal of purchase if suited. Must be neat, comfortable and well located. Address, with full particulars, C. W., Box No. 1,557 New-York Post-office.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, CURED by Dr. J. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton. Briggs' Curative, a reliable remedy. Sold everywhere. By mail, 60-125.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY REQUIRING A ROOM AND bedroom unfurnished, would, as an equivalent for rent, devote part of her time attending to household duties; would prove an acquisition to a lone lady. Address Mrs. WHITE, Station C., for one week.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH one or two children, can be accommodated with board in a private family, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

BOARD FROM MAY 1 CAN BE HAD AT a farmhouse in a delightful location in Housatonic Valley, 3½ hours from this City. For particulars, address for one week, Box 2,985 Post-office, New-York City.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegant rooms to let, singly or en suite; with or without board; with or without private table; no moving in May.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

A SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, all well lighted, to let, without board. First-class restaurant within half a block. No. 54 East 23d-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, a pleasant suite of rooms, unfurnished; reference required. Apply at No. 89 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

BOARD WITH HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen. No. 73 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or in suites, to let without board at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—TO LET, with first-class board, suites of handsomely-furnished rooms on the second and third floors.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. HOLSKE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SEAMAN FIELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY W. ANDUSS, of the town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. MILLER, of the Village of White Plains, County of Westchester, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OSCAR W. STERE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of R. H. Miller & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NOEL DAVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah S. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ASA FARR, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER D. STEWART, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of April, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN DAVIS, JR., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2?th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILANDER D. ORVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE DE WITT, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore De Witt, of Yonkers, County of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st.
ap13-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Hon. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Prager, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap13-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Harris, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap13-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEABURY S. GOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 512.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Waterloo, in said district, on the 2d day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Sterling G. Hadley, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. WRIGHT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of John Wright & Son, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES KINGON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JESSE H. S. TOOTHAKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the — day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. BOWERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM RUGER, EMIL RUGER and THEODORE RUGER, of Brighton, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-street, New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. SHELDON, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT W. WRIGHT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY FULLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT M. PALMER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868 at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK TRAINER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA M. BEACH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property to him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 11, 1868.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MATTHIAS H. BARRETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD McGILL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS Y. BRADLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID S. ORTH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David S. Orth, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.

mh30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT B HIGHET and JAMES F. CLARK, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert B Highet and James F. Clark, in the said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161, Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.

mh30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLANDRAU, JR., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Flandrau, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other debts provable under said act, and that the 25th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868.

mh30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRAM B. WETHERELL, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Hiram B. Wetherell, of the town of Freetown, in the County of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said the Southern District of New-York, and who was, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.

ALANSON WHITE, JR., Assignee.
ap6-law3wM* No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD B. CARY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Richard B. Cary, of Fishkill, County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 10, 1868.

WM. R. WOODIN,
ap13-law3wM Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB BOCKEE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Bockee, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ap6-law3wM WM. R. WOODIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LEWIS, individually, and as a copartner and for and on behalf of the firm of P. & H. LEWIS, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Lewis, individually, and as a copartner and for and on behalf of the firm of P. & H. Lewis, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

GEORGE C. COLBURN, Assignee.
mh30-law3wM* No. 55 White-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR H. CLOUGH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Oscar H. Clough, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 28, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh30-law3wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAXIMILLIAN H. KRUGER, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Maximilian H. Kruger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SAMUELS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Samuels, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, April 13, 1868.

THOS. R. DUNCAN, Assignee,
ap13-law3wM* No. 134 Church-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of HENRY VAN HOLLAND, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Van Holland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of New-York, 6th day of April, A. D. 1868.

BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
ap6-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN TAYLOR, bankrupt.—No. 473.—By order of Joseph D. Husbands, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in the above district.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, that the second meeting of the said creditors will be had before Joseph D. Husbands, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Rochester, in said district, on the 28th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated April 10, 1868.

V. M. SMITH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN A. TOTTEN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Totten, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the said district.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Dated Jersey City, April 1, 1868. ap6-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON EMANUEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simeon Emanuel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILSON TOTTEN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wilson Totten, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district. Dated Jersey City, April 1, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
ap6-law3wM* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PIERRE C. KANE, bankrupt.—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Pierre C. Kane, of the City and County of New York, in said district, and who was, on the 25th day of February, A.D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the city of New York the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868.

NELSON TAYLOR, Assignee,
ap13-law3wM* No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. JONES.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of WILLIAM B. JONES, formerly a member of the firm of Lyons & Jones, residing in Brooklyn, New-York, and carrying on business in New-York City, in said District, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh30-law No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.**—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF PARIS | SATURDAY, April 18 |
| ETNA (via Halifax) | MONDAY, April 20 |
| CITY OF LONDON | SATURDAY, April 25 |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | SATURDAY, May 2 |
| CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) | MONDAY, May 4 |
| CITY OF BOSTON | SATURDAY, May 9 |

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 50 |

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, May 2.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ST. LAURENT | BOCANDE | SATURDAY, April 18 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | SURMONT | SATURDAY, May 2 |
| PEREIRE | DUCHESNE | SATURDAY, May 16 |
| EUROPE | LEMARIE | SATURDAY, May 30 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

| | |
|---|---|
| MANHATTAN | WEDNESDAY, April 15 |
| MINNESOTA | WEDNESDAY, April 29 |
| COLORADO | WEDNESDAY, May 13 |
| NEBRASKA | WEDNESDAY, May 20 |

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUSTRALASIAN leaves | WEDNESDAY, April 15 |
| CUBA leaves | SATURDAY, April 18 |
| RUSSIA leaves | WEDNESDAY, April 22 |
| SCOTIA leaves | WEDNESDAY, April 29 |
| JAVA leaves | WEDNESDAY, May 6 |
| CHINA leaves | WEDNESDAY, May 13 |
| Chief cabin passage | $130 |
| Second cabin passage | 80 |
| TO PARIS. | |
| Chief cabin passage | 145 |

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| PALMYRA | April 9 |
| TRIPOLI | April 23 |
| RATES OF PASSAGE: | |
| Cabin | $80 Gold. |
| Steerage | $30 Currency. |

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM**
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
NEVADA,
W. MEGILL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the23 d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR MOBILE.**
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the line steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. E. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

**OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.**
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

| | |
|---|---|
| GEN. GRANT | Capt. J. B. HILDRETH |
| CRESCENT CITY | Capt. E. W. HOLMES |
| SHERMAN | Capt. " A. PENDLETON |
| GEN. MEADE | Capt. A. W. SAMPSON |
| UNITED STATES | Capt. GEO. L. NORTON |

The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.**
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARIPOSA | KEMBLE | SATURDAY, April 18 |
| GEO. WASHINGTON | GAGER | SATURDAY, April 25 |
| CORTES | WHITMAN | SATURDAY, May |
| GEO. CROMWELL | VAILL | SATURDAY, May 9 |

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 311 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,**
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. ——.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.**

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamers are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

**FURTHER REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT. TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.**

By the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight will be taken at 90 cents per cubic foot or 1¾ cents per pound.

For further particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR HAV [illegible] NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

**FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.**
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 25.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves..SATURDAY, April 18
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, April 25
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.** Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 14.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, April 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
VICKSBURG will sail on following Saturday.

**FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 17.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 24.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**BRISTOL LINE.**

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

**STONINGTON LINE.**
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

**SALE OF STEAMBOAT RIVER QUEEN.**

Supreme Court, Alfred Van Santvoord and Milton Martin against David Williams and David Williams, Receiver of the Long Island Navigation Company.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph A. Monheimer, Auctioneer, the steamboat called the RIVER QUEEN, of New-York, with her engine, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all other necessaries to her appertaining and belonging, excepting certain articles of tackle, apparel and furniture, excepted from the sale by the provision in that behalf, in said judgment, being certain articles marked "Artisan" and "Pioneer," and certain other enumerated articles in excess of the original inventory. Dated, New-York, April 3, 1868.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
C. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney.

The above-named steamboat lies at the foot of Morton-st., North River, (north side of pier,) where she can be seen.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.**—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK | LEAVE RED BANK |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, April 14, 11:30 A. M. | Monday, April 13, 10 A. M. |
| Thursday, Apr. 16, 1:30 P. M. | Wednesday, Apr. 15, 12 M. |
| Saturday, Apr. 18, 3 P. M. | Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M. |

**FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50,** and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st.) daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.**—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## IRON WORKS.

**ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,**
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

## AUCTION SALES.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 39 Nassau-st.; ART GALLERY NO. 82 5TH-AV.

**RECEIVER'S SALE**
OF THE STOCK OF
R. DARDONVILLE, No. 678 Broadway.

The well-known importer of fine French goods, will be sold at auction by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th and 15th of April.

The entire stock is one of the finest of the kind in the City. In the assortment will be found a line of bronzes, chandeliers, gas ornamentations, &c., of exquisite design and finish. Also the stock of glassware, globes, chimneys, shades, showcases, store-fixtures, oil-tanks, rapeseed oil, &c.; also a large stock of tools, great quantity of unfurnished material, shop-fittings and a quantity of stock. Exhibition to commence on Monday. By order of J. HUSSEN, Receiver.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office 39 Nassau-st. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

**RICH AND COSTLY CITY AND PARISIAN MADE FURNITURE.**

Of most beautiful design and finish. Also, quantities of material for chair coverings, remnants of brocatelle and other elegant goods, being the stock of the well-known house of
LEON. MARCOTTE & CO.

To be sold at auction by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, THURSDAY, April 16, at the Warerooms Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 4th-st., near Broadway, in consequence of their removal to Union-square. Goods on exhibition with catalogues, WEDNESDAY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL** sell, by auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 120 East 35th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in figured brocatel, carved rosewood piano by Bacon & Raven, carved rosewood mirror door back etageres, gilt frame French-plate pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre tables, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, side-tables, hair, feather, and spring mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, engravings and oil paintings, stair carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany extension dining table, black walnut mirror back marble-top buffet, black walnut C. S. dining chairs, black walnut lounge in green reps, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also kitchen furniture.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER**
will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 221 East 10th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson and green plush, rosewood piano, by Chickering; rosewood marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, round tables, chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; curtains and cornices, mahogany dining table, oak and black walnut cane-seat chairs, window shades, stair carpet, rods, &c.; china, crockery, glass ware, &c.; kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL** sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 5 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suite in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top centre tables, mantel clock, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cottage suite, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; cushion-seat chairs, lounges, side-tables, oak extension dining-table, oak cushion-seat chairs, looking-glasses, stair carpets, oil-cloths, China, crockery, glassware, &c.; also kitchen furniture.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

**OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.**—BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place: Mr. W. Holbertson's annual sale of oil-paintings by American artists, comprising over 100 pictures, desirable subjects, by Messrs. W. Holbertson, G. W. Waters, J. W. Culverhouse, James M. Hart, J. F. Cropsey, A. Wast, J. R. Brevoort, A. H. Wyant, Homer Martin, W. Blackman, Mrs. Beers, Van Ingen, Hecking, Ruggles, &c., &c.; all elegantly framed, and to be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition day and evening.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 17th and 18th, at 7½ o'clock, a valuable collection of books from private libraries. Catalogues ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau, opposite the Post-office. Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO, BY HALLET, DAVIS & CO., OF BOSTON; PAINTINGS, &c., &c., MADE TO ORDER AND BUT LITTLE USED AT THE MOFFAT MANSION, NO. 35 EAST 17TH-ST., NORTH SIDE OF UNION-SQUARE.**

H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE MOFFAT MANSION, NO. 35 EAST 17TH-ST. PARTICULARS IN TIME.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**"CENTRAL PARK" LOTS AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the eight valuable lots comprising the entire westerly front on 4th-av., between 67th and 68th-sts. Also four lots on north side of 67th-st., immediately in the rear of the 4th-av. lots.

Also four lots on the south side of 68th-st., also in the rear of the 4th-av. lots.

Terms of sale very liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**LARGE BRICK FACTORY BUILDING AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-AV.—The three lots of land, together with the three-story brick factory building thereon, situate on the west side of 1st-av., between 28th and 29th sts. The building is three stories high; 75 feet deep on first story, and about 50 feet above; well and substantially built; has stack chimney; is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or could be converted into tenement property. Lots together, 74.⅜x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON MADISON-AV. AND 42D-ST.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

42D-ST.—Five lots north side 42d-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.

MADISON-AV. AND 66TH-ST.—Five lots southwest corner of Madison-av. and 66th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE LOTS ON 54TH AND 55TH STS. AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

54TH-ST.—4 lots north side 54th-st., 205 feet east of 6th-av., each 25x100.5.

55TH-ST.—4 lots south side 55th-st., 295 feet east of 5th-av., and immediately in the rear of the last described lots; each 25x100.5.

M. M. WYGANT, Auctioneer.

**600 BUILDING LOTS AND A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, COTTAGE, BARNS,** &c., will be offered for sale, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This valuable property is most pleasantly situated, on the west side of the Bergen Turnpike Road, in full view of the Hackensack River, one mile from Essex-st. depot, in the village of Hackensack, and two and a half miles from the junction of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, giving accommodations rendering it desirable for persons doing business in the city.

Those seeking homes would do well to examine this property previous to the sale, which will be positive.

Terms easy. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid down on day of sale.

Further particulars, with maps, may be obtained by applying to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Surveyor, Main-st., Hackensack, or the proprietor, living on the property. MARTIN J. VREELAND.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 14.**

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 64 Hall-st., between Greene and Gates avs., Brooklyn:

HANDSOME FURNITURE, GOOD AS NEW—Walnut parlor suite, in silk reps; centre tables, rosewood etagere, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, hat stand, fine carved walnut chamber set, mahogany and enameled do., best hair mattresses, oak, marble-top, buffet, parlor extension table and chairs to match; rich china dinner and tea sets, glassware, kitchenware, velvets and other carpets, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,
At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 75 Willoughby-st., between Bridge and Duffield sts., Brooklyn:

FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER—Walnut and mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, bedsteads, hair mattresses, three-ply carpets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.—Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

**REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS,** FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 8, 9 and 11, at the Central Salesrooms. If you expect to change your residence this season, and find your present carpets and oil-cloths will not fit your new rooms without waste, you will have an excellent opportunity to dispose of them to advantage at this sale, and at the same time be able to select others of the proper size from the very large assortment of every description, many of them as good as new, which we shall have to sell on that day.

Carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, &c., intended for this sale, will be received without charge for storage.

J. EDWARD BYLANDT, Auctioneer—No. 646 Broadway.

**WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON TUESDAY,** at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the private dwelling No. 15 East Washington-place, between Mercer and Greene sts., on account of owner going to Europe, consisting of elegant rosewood and damask parlor suites, etegere, black-walnut centre and extension tables, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, paintings, lace curtains, black-walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and dining suites, buffets, oil-cloth, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

N. B.—Particular attention to sales at residences or at my salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER**
Will sell by action, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 141 East 15th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER**
Will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 112 West Houston-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—RARE CHANCE FOR A** splendid investment.—Fulton-av. Stores at auction. On THURSDAY, April 16, 1868, at 12 o'clock, two four-story brick Stores on Fulton-av., north side, corner of Oxford-st.; elegant plate-glass fronts, and in complete order. To be sold to the highest bidder by WM. M. LITTLE, at City Salesrooms, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**
THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 13, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
3,282 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,094 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Pollux*, from Messina.

**FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION**—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

**A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, AUCTIONEERS,** No. 7 Park-place, three doors from Broadway, will give their personal attention to sales of merchandise of every description at their auction rooms, and outdoor sales generally.

Cash advances made on consignments.

REGULAR MONTHLY SALES OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

## AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE FOR PARTITION.**
150 VALUABLE LOTS.
Estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, Deceased.
ON THE
7TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
Harlem River, McComb's Dam Road, 151st, 152d, 153d and 154th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
150 VALUABLE LOTS.

This property adjoins McComb's Dam Bridge, and known as Florence's Hotel. Seventh-av. is 150 feet wide, and is now being graded under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and will be one of the finest drives from Central Park; also has a frontage on Harlem River of 1,250 feet, the channel of which is proposed to be widened by the Central Park Commissioners; also on line of Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Books, maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**
BY OUR BEST MAKERS, AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION; MIRRORS, ELEGANT BRONZES, RICH CARPETS, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 128 Waverley-place, near 6th-avenue, the entire contents of the above residence, viz.: Elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in silk plush and reps, richly carved rosewood etageres, bookcase, marble-top centre and fancy tables, elegant pier mirrors and cornices to match, heavy silk plush and lace curtains, very fine bronzes and clocks, elegant chamber furniture in rosewood, walnut and oak, with walnut trimmings; tufted sofas, lounges, easy chairs, &c.; fine walnut extension-table, dining chairs, china, glass and silver-plated ware, elegant velvet medallion, Brussels and three-ply carpets, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. The house will be open for inspection on Monday, 13th inst., from 9 to 4, by permit, which, with descriptive catalogues, may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 65 Liberty-st., second floor front.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
AT NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BENJ. F. THEALL will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, all the furniture &c., of the above double house, viz.: Several walnut and mahogany parlor suites in reps and hair cloth, marble-top centre and fancy tables, etageres, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, walnut extension tables, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, crockery and glass, large lot Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, all the chandeliers and gas fixtures in the house.

Catalogues now ready at No. 65 Liberty-st.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 515 Washington-st., above Spring.

**ELEGANT, VERY SUPERB,**
ELABORATELY CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TEN ELEGANT F. P. PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SPLENDID CHANDELIERS.
THIS DAY,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 155 Crosby-st., near Bleecker:

All the elegant furniture of the above four-story dwelling, made by the celebrated makers Iden and Chas. A. Boudoine, their names marked on every piece; cost $20,000 two years ago, viz.: Three elaborately carved parlor suites in satin brocade; one elegant chamber suite, viz., bedstead, bureau, washstand, table, armoire-a-glace, etagere, sofa, chairs, &c.; cost $2,500; pure curled hair mattresses, fine bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PIERREPONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the first-class three-story and attic brown-stone house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Pierrepont-st., about 200 feet west of Hicks-st., and known as No. 20. The house is 25x60 feet, built by days' work, and in the most substantial manner; has four water closets, cedar closets, walnut clothes press, statuary, marble mantels, elegant gas fixtures, and is in every particular a first-class house; lot 25x100 feet.

MONTAGUE-ST.—Also, the lot in the rear of the above-described property, fronting on Montague-st., 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HOUSE AND LOT ON 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

82D-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 82d-st., 120 feet east of 3d-av., second house east. The house is 18x40 feet, high stoop, basement and under cellar, and has modern improvements. Lot 18x102 feet 2 inches.

Maps at Auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st. New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 BARROW-ST. AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BARROW-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and basement frame house thereon, situate on the northerly side of Barrow-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as No. 22; the house has been newly painted and papered, new tin roof put on, and is now in good order; there is an alley-way leading to the rear of the lot, where there is sufficient room to build a stable; lot 20x90.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF CENTRAL** Park lots on Madison-av. and 61st-st., to close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—3 lots on the westerly side of Madison-av., 25 feet 5 inches north of 61st-st.

61ST-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 61st-st., 95 feet west of Madison-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON WEST 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 26TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story double brick store and dwelling on the front, and two three-story and basement brick houses on the rear thereof, situate on the south side of West 26th-st., 70 feet west of 10th-av., and known as No. 552. Lot 28x147 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF 4TH-AV. LOTS.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—4 lots situate on the southwesterly corner of 4th-av. and 104th-st. The corner lot 25.5x80; the others, 25.2x80. The lots are a little above grade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**CENTRAL PARK LOT AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—1 lot on the west side of 8th-av., 50 feet 5 inches north of 63d-st., and opposite Central Park, being 25x100 feet.

**LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868,
commencing at 12 o'clock, noon,
AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
for account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, under the direction of Mr. A. D. MELLICK.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

500 building lots, beautifully located on high ground, near the station at Bergen Point, distant thirty minutes from the City by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

For map and full particulars apply at the office, No. 103 Liberty-st., to A. D. MELLICK.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

**BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CARMINE-STREET.**

D. M. SEAMAN will sell on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The three-story and attic brick house, (store under,) and lot No. 42 Carmine-st., near Bleecker; lot 19x80, house 19x40; gas and water; location desirable for business or profitable investment; $5,000 on mortgage. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

**NO. 112 WEST HOUSTON-ST. AT AUCTION.**

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class two-story and attic brick house, (all improvements,) and lot No. 112 West Houston-st., near Thompson-st.; house 25x50; lot 25x100; very desirable for business or investment, being only a few doors from 5th-av. extension; $10,000 on mortgage. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WOODSIDE, L. I.**—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., valuable property at Woodside, L. I., on line of Long Island Railroad, three miles from Hunter's Point, in seven parcels, with five handsome new dwellings with lands attached. The above property can be treated for at private sale at any time previous to 15th April.

Maps, diagrams and further particulars at office of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT** law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**—MR. C. D. WOOD RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners. VERMILYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

## STATIONERY.

**DAVID FELT,**
STATIONERS' HALL, NO. 51 CEDAR-ST.
Blank Books and Stationery at lowest prices.

## DENTISTRY.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN** the best manner. Terms and prices to suit all. Ladies who wish to avoid exorbitant prices for dental work will find it to their advantage to call before engaging work elsewhere. To persons whose means are limited, a deduction will be made.

No. 235 6th-av., New-York, No. 933 Arch-st., and No. 103 North 10th-st., Philadelphia.
DR. CHARLES A. WHITE,
Manufacturer and Inserter of Artificial Teeth.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED** the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
EASTER WEEK.
GRAND OPERA.
CARL BERGMANN......Musical Director

The public are respectfully informed that several of the leading vocal artists at present in the United States have decided upon giving
THREE PERFORMANCES OF GRAND OPERA
DURING EASTER WEEK.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
MARTHA.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15,
FRA DIAVOLO.
On SATURDAY MORNING, April 18,
A GRAND MATINEE.
Among the artists forming this
COMBINATION
are Miss MINNIE A. HAUCK,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
Signor LOTTI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c.
A FULL ORCHESTRA
AND COMPLETE CHORUS.

The management would distinctly state that no disappointment will be permitted to occur.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admission | $1 |
| Reserved seats | 50 cents extra |
| Family circle | 50 cents |
| Private boxes, (without distinction or locality,) | $8 |

Ticket offices will be opened on Saturday morning, April 11, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
UNBOUNDED PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of
LA BELLE HELENE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
with its enchanting music, superb chorus, orchestra and GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE,
BY THE RENOWNED PARISIAN ARTISTS.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
THIS SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.**
GERMAN DRAMA.
JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
The public is respectfully informed that
FRL. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
on her return from a
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL TOUR
through the principal cities of the United States, will give, previous to her departure for Europe,
FOUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
AND A MATINEE
under her personal direction, commencing
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1868.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MAX MARETZEK,
given by the stockholders of the Academy and others in Brooklyn.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
with the following immense and attractive programme:
Part 1.—Overture, William Tell.
Part 2.—Grand Duet from the Huguenots.
Part 3.—The entire Opera of Carnival of Venice.
Part 4.—Last Act of Trovatore.
Tickets to be had at No. 114 Broadway and Brooklyn Academy of Music. Reserved seats $2.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
THREE MATINEES! THREE MATINEES!
THREE MATINEES! THREE MATINEES!
WILL BE GIVEN EASTER WEEK.
MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY
and SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½. Night performance commences at 8.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
A SUPERB BILL
OF EXCITING ARENA SCENES.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
which is acknowledged to be
THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE,
will be introduced every night and at all the matinees in its extraordinary performances, invariably received with
TUMULTUOUS LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
introducing
NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS
never before witnessed in this City, and bringing into requisition the full strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
EVER ORGANIZED IN AMERICA.

**PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.**
GRAND BALL D'OPERA,
MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1868.
Tickets can now be had at the office of the Opera House and the principal hotels and music stores.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5. Extra ladies' ticket $2. Proscenium boxes, $25. Balcony boxes, $10. To be had at the office of the Opera House.

**AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY** OF MUSIC—Nos. 63 Madison-av. and 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Terms $10 per quarter. The Directors are happy to announce that Signor GIANNETTI, the well-known singing teacher, will hereafter have charge of the vocal department of the Conservatory.

**THE EASTER FESTIVAL OF THE** Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church will be held at the institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, in Easter week, April 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Contributions received on that day will be used to furnish the Infirmary.

**EASTER FAIR AT THE CHURCH OF** the Mediator, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13, 14 and 15.

## RAILROADS.

**MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.**
CHANGE OF TIME.
The Spring arrangements for running trains will go into effect on MONDAY, April 13, 1868.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
7 A. M.—Mail for Easton and intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M.—Dover accommodation.
1:3 P. M.—Easton express.
3:30 P. M.—Hackettstown mail.
4 P. M.— { Lehigh Valley express. Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
5 P. M.—Morristown express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown accommodation.
For further changes see bills.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.**

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1868,
Tobin's beautiful Comedy in five acts of
THE
HONEYMOON,
with the following unapproachable cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Duke Aranza | Mr. J. W. Wallack |
| Rolando | Mr. E. L. Davenport |
| Jaques, the Mock Duke | Mr. J. H. Stoddart |
| Count Montalban | Mr. J. B. Polk |
| Lampedo, the Apothecary | Mr. A. W. Young |
| Lopez | Mr. Geo. Holland |
| Balthazar | Mr. W. J. Leonard |
| Campillo | Mr. E. Milton |
| Pedro | Mr. J. Ward |
| Olmedo | Mr. G. White |
| Juliana | Miss Rose Eytinge |
| Volante | Mrs. Clara Jennings |
| Zamora, with song, "The Beating of my own Heart," | Miss Kate Rance |
| Hostess | Mrs. John Sefton. |

TUESDAY, April 14—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
WEDNESDAY, April 15, last time—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
THURSDAY, April 16, last time—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
FRIDAY, April 17, last time—THE HONEYMOON.
SATURDAY, April 18, last time—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a second ROSEDALE MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY, April 18, for which seats may now be secured.

Doors open at 12¼. Performance commences at 1.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEW ATTRACTIONS! ENTIRE CHANGE!
GREAT NOVELTIES!
Twelfth week of the Grand Spectacle,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE
DANCES, SONGS, MUSIC AND MARCHES
ALL NEW.
First night of the
FARRAGUT MATELOT,
MARIE BONFANTI as a SAILOR BOY.
First appearance of the Enfante Premiere, 10 years of age,
FRAULEIN SCHALAEGER,
Pupil of the renowned Fanny Ellsler.
First appearance of the eminent Musical Conductor and Composer, HOWARD GLOVER, from Drury Lane, London. Mr. Glover has composed, expressly for this establishment, several New Songs, Overture, &c., and will give selections from his great musical work,
TAM O'SHANTER.
First representation of the great Military Ballet,
THE BERSAGLIERI,
introducing 8 PREMIERES and 50 LADIES IN FULL REGIMENTALS, at an expense of
$2,500
First night of the
DWARFS AND THE GIANTS,
Pantomimic Action, by
FIFTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
First night of a Comic Ballet, the
LOVES OF MARTHA AND LIONEL.
First time this season of
AUGUSTA SOHLKES'
FAMOUS HUNGARIAN POLKA.
For the first time, a new Pas Comique, entitled
JEALOUSY.
First night of
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS AT THE BATH.
A TABLEAU OF REAL WATER AND GLITTERING EFFECT. The piece terminating with the $30,000 TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mrs. KEMBLE
will read the
FOUR FOLLOWING PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE:
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 21,
KING HENRY THE FIFTH.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22,
TWELFTH NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 25,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at STEINWAY HALL on THURSDAY MORNING, April 16, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 17, and the following days.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
THIS MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $2 each.
Second Balcony, $1.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.**

In compliance with requests that have been made to Mr. DICKENS, the price of tickets for the Second Balcony on these occasions will be ONE DOLLAR EACH. Tickets may be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.**

Reserved seats for any of the above readings can be procured at No. 114 Broadway.
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

**MISS LACOSTE'S JULIUS CÆSAR.**
TO-NIGHT, AT 8, AT DEGARMO'S HALL.
Seats $1, at hall Nos. 895, 711, 701, 652, 114 Broadway.

**WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**
Classes by J. P. MORGAN for Organ and Harmony, NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

**THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-**York Asylum for Lying-in Women will take place, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at No. 85 Marion-st., at 12 o'clock M. The public and members of the medical profession are respectfully invited to attend.

**DICKENS' READINGS—SEATS IMMEDI**ately fronting Mr. Dickens' stand in rows, B, G and O, for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., up stairs.

**CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.**—Choice seats to be had at the theatre ticket-office, Reading-room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF** the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF** the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

## SAFES.

**DEFIANCE FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES**—Also large and small-sized second-hand office, jeweler and parlor safes, for sale low until 30th inst., on account of removal, at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SIXTH WEEK.**

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES E. HAYES | Lessee |
| G. L. FOX | Stage Manager |
| C. W. TAYLEURE | Business Manager |

EASTER FESTIVALS.
G. L. FOX'S Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
Ballet. Pantomime. } "HUMPTY DUMPTY." { Spectacle, Burlesque
G. L. FOX......as......CLOWN.
Funniest Pantomime, | Best Ballet,
Brightest Spectacle, | Happiest Burlesque,
Prettiest Scenery, | Cheeriest Music
of the season. Densely crowded houses. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun.
Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL,
Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL.
First appearance of the Champion Skater,
E. T. GOODRICH.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. To matinee—balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Admission......50 cents.
EASTER MONDAY, April 13, 1868.
EACH EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
A HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN.
INAUGURATION OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS OF IRISH AND YANKEE PECULIARITIES,
who will appear in a
ROUND OF THEIR PLEASANT AND POPULAR PIECES,
OWNED BY AND WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
SO FULL OF GAYETY AND CHARM.
The first series of performances will consist of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS......as......CON O'CAROLAN
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS......as......MOLESHEE
(Their original characters.)
THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, (with songs,) as MELISSA

Owing to the briefness of the engagement, the pieces in which MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear cannot be prolonged beyond announcement, and it being desirable that the public should be gratified by as great a number as possible of their
DELIGHTFUL COMIC DELINEATIONS
of those deservedly most popular artists, their novelties will be produced in rapid succession.
SATURDAY, FIRST WILLIAMS MATINEE.
Seats secured from 8 till 6, six days in advance.

**WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,** Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents. GRAND REOPENING, ON EASTER MONDAY, April 13. An adaptation from "LA BELLE HELENE," by Molineaux St. John, Esq., entitled
PARIS AND HELEN,
OR,
THE GRECIAN ELOPEMENT,
in which the fascinating WORRELL SISTERS, (SOPHIA, IRENE and JENNIE,) will make their reappearance after an absence of three months, as Helen, Paris and Orestes, supported by a full burlesque Company and a brilliant Chorus, selected from the Italian and French Operas.

The theatre has been entirely reconstructed—four new private boxes, stage widened, repapered, repainted, upholstered, carpeted, &c., making it one of the neatest and most comfortable places of amusement in the City.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Box book open from 8 till 6.

**GRAND PANORAMA**
OF THE WAR
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
No. 954 BROADWAY, corner 23d-st.,
Graphically delineated by
Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
EASTER WEEK.
Miss FANNY HERRING FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
The Cabin Boy—The Irishman's Home—The Dark Days of the Green Isle—Fool of the Family.

**BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.**
MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE.
BY
MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE.
T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE,
in the following order:
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
CYMBELINE.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
KING LEAR.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18,
AS YOU LIKE IT.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 10, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

**GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,**
DODWORTH HALL,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.
TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH INST.,
DICKENS' DOCTOR MARIGOLD
AND
MRS. GAMP.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

**MUSEUM CURIOSITIES AND THEATRICAL NOTICE.**

Parties in possession of curiosities, either natural or scientific, for sale or for hire, are requested to address P. T. BARNUM or GEORGE WOOD, Wood's Museum, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway, New-York. It is respectfully suggested that any applications for engagements in the dramatic department of the Metropolitan Theatre need not be made prior to June 1.
GEORGE WOOD, Manager.

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well."

**NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION IN THE** parlors of the Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st., Jerome Thompson's charming picture,
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
Representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## LECTURES.

**LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY IN HARLEM.**—FOWLER & WELLS, New-York, announce two lectures in National Hall, Harlem, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Public examinations at each lecture.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

**THE URETHROTOME.**—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

**A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED** ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

**DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE** N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY** by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

**LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE** should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 119 Greenwich-av., a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms provided; consultation letter free.

**A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.**—H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, having over eighteen years' successful practice, guarantees immediate relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

**UNFORTUNATES, CONSULT DR. GRINDLE,** No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity-st. A speedy cure guaranteed without the use of mercury.

**LADIES MAY BE CERTAIN OF RELIEF** in twenty-four hours, with or without medicine, even after all others fail. Consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place.

**LADIES' PHYSICIAN IN NEED.**—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place. Sure and immediate relief to all in trouble. Elegant rooms for nursing.

**LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY**—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

**YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD RE**gained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

**RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR.** POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

**DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST** cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS**—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

strumentality of the clergy. I know many centuries ago a monk of some celebrity of the Court of Louis of Bavaria said to the Emperor: "You defend me with the sword and I will defend you with the pen." We have been during all this time defending this Church with the sword; indeed, the sword has scarcely ever been out of the hands of the governing powers of Ireland. [Hear.] And if a fair and simple and unadorned narrative of the transactions of this Parliament with Ireland were made with regard to its different enactments—coercive, restrictive, suspensions of the *Habeas Corpus* act, and so forth—it would form a narrative that would really astonish the world, and would greatly discredit us. And Sir, for and on behalf of this supremacy, it is not too much to say that many victims have perished on the scaffold in Ireland, and that the fields of Ireland have been more than once drenched with the blood of the people. But *after all this has been done we are not a bit more secure.* It does not matter which Government is upon that bench, the right honorable gentleman the member for South Lancashire was there two years ago, and on that occasion, by his consent, his colleague had to introduce a bill to suspend the *Habeas corpus* act. Now, the right honorable member for Bucks is on that side of the House, and he has to do the same thing. Nobody says it is not necessary; I am not prepared to say it has not been necessary on many other occasions; but surely if it be necessary, and if this House has this painful duty to perform constantly, it clearly shows that matters are not very secure in Ireland. In fact, Sir, it is one of the most painful things we have witnessed lately that now the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in Ireland has become a thing so common it excites almost no remark. The measure is proposed in the House, scarcely anybody says anything about it, an Irish member makes a short protest, and the bill is passed. So the liberties of one of the three Kingdoms are suspended from year to year, and the Prime Minister has courage—I had almost used another word—he has courage to get up and say there is nothing in the nature of a crisis in Ireland, and that things, in point of fact, are going on there very much as usual, and that the House of Commons is not required to do anything in particular for that country. But, Sir, there is this in Ireland: *there is anarchy which is subdued by force*, and after centuries of rule, not our rule, but the rule of our forefathers, we have got no further than this—*we have not reconciled Ireland to us*, we have not done some of those things which all the world says we ought to have done, and at this moment, in 1868, we are discussing the question whether it be possible by any change with regard to the Established Church in Ireland, to bring about a better feeling between the people in that country and the Imperial Government. I am afraid there has been very little statesmanship and very much neglect, and that we ought to take shame to ourselves, and, if possible, to try to get rid of some of our antiquated prejudices in the matter, and look at it as men look at it who see it from a distance, and whose vision is not impaired by the passionate condition of things which in this country has so often prevailed regarding this question. What is the remedy which is now offered, and what do people say about it? I challenge honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House to deny this if they can. Do you not know that of the half a million Episcopalians in Ireland, there are many—some of the Irish nobility, some landed proprietors, some magistrates, even some of the clergy, and a great many Irishmen—who believe at this moment that it is of the very first importance that the propositions of the right honorable gentleman, the member for South Lancashire, should be carried. [Cheers.] I am not going to overstate my case. [Laughter, followed by cheers.] I don't say that all of them are of that opinion, or that half of them, or that one-fourth of them are. I state no number, but of this I am certain, that there is an influential, a considerable, and, as I believe, a wise minority, who are in favor of a distinct and decided action on the part of Parliament regarding this question. Well, but if you ask the whole of the Catholic population of Ireland—be they nobles or be they commoners, landed proprietors, magistrates, merchants, shopkeepers, tenant farmers—perhaps, of the whole number of Catholics of Ireland, being, I don't know how many times—I suppose eight or nine times—the number of the Episcopalians, these are probably without an exception of opinion that it would be greatly advantageous to their country if the propositions submitted from this side of the House should receive the sanction of Parliament. [Cheers.] If some Protestants and all Catholics are of opinion that we should remove this Church, what would happen now if Ireland were a thousand miles away, and we were discussing it as we might discuss some State affairs in Canada; if we were talking, for instance, of disloyalty among the Catholics in Canada or Australia, on account of the existence of a hated Irish State Church there? Why, the House would be unanimous in saying that the State Church in those colonies should be abolished, and that perfect equality and freedom in religious matters should be enjoyed. [Hear, hear.] Now, the Secretary for the Home Department made a very startling assertion with regard to a fear which troubles some that any malady which exists in Ireland across the Channel will appear in England; that, in point of fact, the desire to get rid of a State Church will, like any contagious disorder, pass the Channel—with a west wind I suppose—and make a lodgment, as it is said, in Scotland, and after that cross the Tweed and come to England; and I think the right honorable gentleman went so far as to say that he was so much in favor of religious equality that if it were insisted on that it should exist in Ireland by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant State Church, then he would recommend the very same policy in the rest of the Kingdom. Now, with regard to that, I will just give the House an anecdote which has reference to Scotland. Some years ago I had the pleasure of spending some days at the house of the late Lord ABERDEEN, after he had ceased to be First Minister. He was talking of the disruption of the Church of Scotland, and he said that nothing in the course of his public life, he thought, had given him so much pain as the disruption of that Church and the establishment of the Free Church in the country. But he said he had lived long enough to discover that it was one of the greatest blessings that had ever come to Scotland. There had been a vast increase in the number of churches, a corresponding increase in the number of manses, or minister's houses; schools had also been multiplied to an extraordinary extent, and there had been imported, he said, into the Scotch Church a vitality and an energy which he had not known for a long period, while education, morality and religion had received a wonderful impulse in consequence of that change. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, after all, a change of this kind is not the most dreadful thing in the world. It is not so bad as a great earthquake; [laughter;] it is not so bad as many other things that have happened. And *I am not quite sure that the Scotch people themselves may not ask you to allow the State Church in that country to be disestablished.* [Cries of "No, no," and laughter.] I met only the other day a most intelligent gentleman from the North of Scotland, and he told me that the minister of the church he attended had £250 a year from the Establishment, which he thought was much too little, and he was quite certain that if the Establishment were abolished and made into a free Church, the salary of that minister would be instantly advanced to at least £500 a year. [Much laughter.] That is a very good argument for the ministers, and I think it probable that we shall by and by see a considerable number of conversions in Scotland, and may, perhaps, be asked to disestablish that Church. The honorable member for Honiton charged me with saying something which he quoted from memory about the Church of England; I daresay he did not recollect it accurately, because I believe it was something which I had never said. [A laugh.] But the fact is the Church of England is not suffering from the assaults of the Liberation Society; it is suffering from a very different complaint [hear, hear,] an internal complaint. [Much laughter.] You have had it before one of the courts of law within the last few days, and very curious decision have been given; that candles are lawful, but that incense is something horrible and to be avoided. [Laughter.] And then the newspapers tell you that on the very next Sunday there is more incense in that particular church than there ever has been before. [Renewed laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear."] I will tell hon. gentlemen opposite what it is that injures State Churches,—I mean State Churches like that in England, against which there is no violent assault,—and that is a prevalence of zeal. Whenever zeal creeps into a State Church it takes entirely different forms, one form strongly evangelical, another strongly High Church or Ritualistic; and these two species of zeal work on and on in opposition until finally there comes a catastrophe. And then it is found that it is not Mr. Miall and the Liberation Society—although they have prepared men's minds not to dread the consequences when it really does happen—but that it is something within which causes the disruption of the Church. The Scotch disruption did not take place through any assaults from without, but solely owing to differences within. And if you could keep the whole Church of England perfectly harmonious within its own borders, it would take a very daring prophet to appoint the time when it would be disestablished. But, confining ourselves to Ireland, I believe there are few members of the party opposite who would reject the view that we entertain, that the abolition of the State Church in Ireland would tend to lessen the difficulties of governing that country. I think there is scarcely an hon. gentleman on the other side who has not some doubts of his previous opinions, who does not entertain some slight misgiving on the point, or some disposition to accept our view of the case. Well, why should you be afraid? Even children, you know, can be induced, by repeated practice, to go into a dark room without fear. [Laughter.] You have all seen, I will not say lions in the path—I will not dignify them with the name of lion, for they are hobgoblins, [renewed laughter]—and when you have seen and handled them, as you have a great many times since I have been in the habit of speaking opposite to you, [loud laughter,] these things are found to be, after all, only hobgoblins, and you have learned to regard them as perfectly harmless. And while you thought I was offending you violently and upsetting the Constitution, you found that I was doing you good, and that the Constitution was rather stronger than it was before. ["Hear," and laughter.] Let me point out some of the changes that have been made, at the time with great difficulty, but which, after all, have been found to be very wise. When I came into this House, now nearly twenty-five years ago, our colonial system was wholly different from what it is now. It has been altogether changed, and Sir W. MOLESWORTH and Mr. HUME were mainly the authors of that change. Well, but all our colonies, as you will admit, are much more easily governed and much more loyal now than they were in those days. Then there is only one question remaining—that of the representation. You know that in 1830 there was almost no representation. A few towns with a sort of universal suffrage, and many scores of rotten boroughs—in fact the whole thing had got into that state of congestion that it could not be tolerated any longer. We had a small, and it might have been a very large revolution in amending that state of things. Well, but last year you who had seen this hobgoblin of yours for years, who had thought, I have no doubt, that I was very unwise and injudicious in the mode in which I proposed to extend the suffrage, you really found out that it was not, a very monstrous thing after all, and you became absolutely enthusiastic in supporting the right honorable gentleman in his bill. [Laughter.] Well, you believe now, and the First Minister, if this was an occasion on which he had to speak about it, would tell you not to be afraid of what was done. He would tell you that, based on the suffrage of a larger portion of your countrymen, Parliament would henceforth be more strong and venerated by the people than ever it had been before. [Hear, hear.] If that is true of Parliament, what shall we say of the throne itself after all these changes? I will venture to say that, whatever convenience there may be in hereditary monarchy, whatever historic grandeur in the kingly office, whatever of nobleness in the possessor of the Crown, in all these things is it not true that everything is at least as fully recognised by the nation as it ever was at any previous period. [Cheers.] I do not mention these things to reproach anybody here. We all have to learn. [A laugh.] There are many in this House who have been in process of learning for a good while. I am not sure that my right honorable friend the member for South Lancashire did not admit to me that on this very question of the Church his opinions have been greatly expanded, and have been ripening for a series of years. That is greatly to the credit, not only of his head, but of his heart. [Hear, hear.] We have seen even among you a progress in many things—[a laugh]—a progress which I say is most gratifying to me—that is a very small matter—and it is also a very wholesome indication that the minds of men are becoming more open to the consideration of great principles in connection with great public questions. [Hear, hear.] And this lets us see that in future we shall have—as, no doubt, we shall have—a Government more in accordance with public opinion and public interests than we have had in past times. Now, in my opinion, the changes that are made in our time are the glory of our time, and I believe that our posterity will regard them as the natural and blessed fruits of the growth of intelligence. I mention these things to ask you not to close your ears to the arguments, nor to close your hearts to the impressions of justice which must assail you with regard to this question which is now being debated so much in Great Britain and Ireland. I might appeal to a right honorable gentleman who perhaps is in the House—the member, I think, for the county of Limerick—who was at a very remarkable meeting held the other day in Limerick on this very question. I have heard from sources which cannot, I think, be questioned, that it was one of the most remarkable meetings held in Ireland, I will undertake to say, within the last twenty years, or, perhaps I might say for a longer period. [Hear, hear.] That there was a far more healthy tone of mind, of expression, of conduct, of feeling, of everything we wish for, but have not known there for a very long period—[hear, hear]—and I believe and know—because I am told by witnesses who cannot be contradicted—that that change arose from the growing belief that there was a sufficient majority in this House, that the general opinion of Parliament was sufficiently strong to enable this *measure of justice and reconciliation to be passed.* [Cheers.] Now, I ask you if, after what has taken place, you are able, unhappily able, to prevent the progress of the movement which is now afoot for the disestablishment of the State Church in Ireland, are you not of opinion that it would create great dissatisfaction, that it would add to the existing discontent, that it would make those that are hopeful despair, and that men—rash men if you like—strong and earnest men, would speak to those that hitherto have not been rash, and have not been earnest, and would say, "You see at last; is this not a proof convincing and unanswerable, that the Imperial Parliament sitting in London is not capable of hearing our complaints and of doing that justice which we as a people require at their hands?" [Cheers.] Do not imagine that I am speaking with personal hostility to the right honorable gentleman who is your Chief Minister here. Do not imagine for a moment that I am one of those, if there be any, who are hoping to oust honorable gentlemen from that bench in order that I may take one of the places occupied by them. I would treat this subject as a thing far beyond and far above party differences. [Loud cheers.] The question comes before the House, of course, as all these great questions must, as a great party question, and I am one of the members of this party; but it does not follow that all the members of a party should be actuated by a party spirit, or by a miserable, low ambition to take the place of a Minister of the Crown. [Cheers.] I say there is something far higher and better than that; and if ever there was a question presented to Parliament which invited the exercise of the highest feelings of members of the House, I say this is one of those questions. [Cheers.] Then, I say, do not be alarmed at what is proposed. Let us take this Irish State Church, let us take it not with a rude—I am against rudeness and harshness in legislative action—but if not with a rude, still with a resolute grasp. If you adopt the policy we recommend you will pluck up a weed which pollutes the air. ["Oh, oh," and cheers.] I will give the honorable gentlemen consolation in the conclusion of the sentence—I say you will pluck up a weed which pollutes the air; but you will leave a free Protestant Church, which will be hereafter an ornament and a grace to all those who may be brought within the range of its influence. [Cheers.] Sir, I said in the beginning of my observations that there were the people of three kingdoms who were waiting with anxious suspense for the solution of this question. Ireland waits and longs; I appeal to the right honorable gentleman, the member from Limerick; I appeal to that meeting which he can describe, to the House; and I say that Ireland waits and longs for a great act of reconciliation. [Cheers.] I say, further, that *England and Scotland are eager to make atonement for past crimes and past errors*; and I say, yet further, that it depends upon us, this House of Commons, this Imperial Parliament, whether that reconciliation shall take place, and whether that atonement shall at length be made. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. LOWE rose together, but there were loud calls for the former, to whom the latter gave way.

Mr. ROEBUCK then moved the adjournment of the debate to Thursday.

The debate was accordingly adjourned.

## EASTER SUNDAY.

### Its Observance in this City and Brooklyn—The Day in the Episcopalian and Catholic Churches—Other Church Services.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of one of the most solemn festivals of the Church, was duly observed by appropriate services in all our Christian places of worship. It is believed that the anniversary of the resurrection has been celebrated in some way or other ever since the occurrence of the great miracle, when "Christ rose from the dead and became the first fruits of those who slept," but it was only in the fourth century that the Council of Nice decided that thereafter this anniversary should be held on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or after the 21st of March. Easter Sunday may therefore fall on the 22d of March, or it may be as late as the 25th of April. Easter is looked forward to in all lands where the Christian religion prevails with no ordinary feelings of expectation. As the word in old Saxon implies, it is the season of opening or arising. It also concludes the solemn season of Lent.

Many of the old observances of the day have fallen into disuse. We no more hear, except among members of the Greek Church, the joyful salutation of "Christ is risen;" nor the reply of, "He is, indeed;" the Easter, or Paschal eggs, if eaten at all, are partaken of without much thought of the solemn event they were intended to commemorate. Nevertheless, though this festival is celebrated with less of outward show than formerly, it is none the less one of solemn gladness and rejoicing to every true Christian.

In this City and Brooklyn the altars of most of the prominent Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches were decorated yesterday with flowers, and the music was of a superior order. In the early part of the morning the sun shone brightly and gave promise of a day which might fitly usher in "the season of flowers," but before noon the sky became clouded, the wind blew in gusts, and about two o'clock snow commenced falling and continued during the day, melting, however, as it fell. Church-goers, instead of donning their Spring clothing, appeared in warm mantles and rubbers, and as they looked at the falling flakes admitted sadly that Spring appeared to be as far off as ever. The attendance at the various places of worship was, however, unusually large, notwithstanding the bad weather.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Episcopal Churches were thronged. At Trinity Church the services commenced at 10½ A. M. The Church was tastefully decorated. A full choir, under the direction of A. H. MESSITER, organist, rendered the following programme with spirit and taste:

Opening (Processional) Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen to-day." Proper anthems, 8th tone, 1st ending. Psalter—Psalms, 2, 57, 111. Te Deum—Boyce in A. Jubilate. Credo (Nicene)—Mesbecke. Anthem—"Sing we Merrily," (Crotch.) Kyrie—Hodges. Hymn 69. Offertorium—Endless Alleluia (Barnby.) Sanctus—Best. Closing (Recessional) Hymn—"At the Lamb's High Feast."

At St. Paul's Chapel the services commenced at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Drs. DIX, HAIGHT and Rev. Mr. VAN VLEEK officiated. The following is the programme of the music:

Voluntary and the Glory of the Lord Christ our Passover, 92. Proper Psalms, 2, 57, 111. Te Deum, "A." Benedictus, 41. Creed—Easter Anthem, Mozart. Psalm, 123. Responses, 15. Hymn 30. Voluntary, Hallelujah Chorus. Communion—Trisagion and Sanctus, 21. Hymn 72. Gloria in Excelsis, Mozart. Evening Service at 7½. Voluntary—Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118. Cantate—55 Benedic—Gunter. Creed—Psalm 59; Hymn 146. Voluntary, Mozart. Mr. M. K. ERBEN presided at the organ.

At Trinity Chapel, there were services at 7, 10:30 A. M. and at 4 and 7:30 P. M. The following was the musical programme at each service. At 7 A. M., Introit, Hymn 107, from Hymns ancient and modern: Kyrie Eleison, plain song: Gloria Tibi, Falls; Anthem, "Christ our Passover," Goss; Sanctus, plain song; Communion, Hymn 93, v. 3 and 4; Agnus Dei, (while the Priest is receiving;) Gloria in Excelsis, Anglican Chant; Recessional, Hymn, 112. At 10:30 A. M.—Processional, Hymn 107, as above. Proper Anthem, Christ our Passover, chanted. Proper, Psalms for the day, 30, 57th and 111th, chanted. Te Deum and Jubilate, Rogers in D. Introit, Hymn 19. Christ the Lord is risen to-day. Kyrie Eleison and Gloria. Walter in A. Anthem Christ is Risen, Dr. G. J. Elvey; Offertory; Hallelujah Chorus, Handel; Sanctus, Walter in A; Communion Hymn—Hymn 93, 3, 4, tune Christmas; Gloria in Excelsis, Walter in A; The Nunc Dimittus, (while the Priest is receiving;) Recessional, Hymn 92, ancient and modern. Evening Prayer, 4 P. M; Processional, Hymn 107, as in the morning; Proper Psalms for the day, 113, 114, 118; Cantate Tone 8; Deus Misereatur, Tone 2; Anthem, Christ our Passover—Goss; Recessional Hymn 112, as in the morning. At 7:30, full Choral Service—Tallis; Processional, Hymn 107; Psalter Psalm 118; Magnificat, Tone 7; Anthem, If we believe that Jesus died—Dr. Boyce; After Sermon, Hallelujah Chorus—Handel; Recessional, Hymn 92.

At St. John's Chapel there were services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Music—at morning service: Venite, James Pech; Psalms of the Day, James Pech; Te deum, Jackson, in F.; Jubilate Deo, Jackson, in F.; Anthem—Solo, "Thou Shalt Break Them;" Chorus, Hallelujah; Kyrie Eleison, Jackson, in F.; Sanctus, Jackson, in F.; Gloria in Excelsis, Jackson, in F. At evening service—Psalms of the Day, James Pech; Cantate Domino, Jackson, in F.; Deus Misereatur, Jackson, in F.; Anthem—Solo, "Thou Shalt Break Them;" Chorus, Hallelujah; Easter Hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day."

At St. Ann's in the morning the Carols were sung by Sunday-school children. Easter Anthem, (from 3d mass,) Haydn; Gloria, Berge; Te Deum Laudamus, A. W. Berg, in B flat; Jubilate Deo, Samuel Jackson, in E flat. In the evening was given Anthem, Haydn, by the Berge Choral Union; Gloria, Berge, Quartette; Bonum Est Confiteri, Mosenthal, in E flat; Benedic anima mea, A. W. Berg, in A major; Psalm, Mosenthal; Hymn, Flotow; Offertory: Gloria, (12th mass,) Mozart, Berge Choral Union; closing Anthem—Hallelujah chorus from Engedi; Beethoven, by Berge Choral Union.

At the Ritualist Church of the Annunciation, Rev Dr. SEABURY's in Fourteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, the music was under the personal supervision of Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, who presided at the organ. The following selections were given: Processional, "O Sons and Daughters"—Hodges; "Christ our Passover"—Anglican; Te Deum in G, with solos by Mr. Sanford and Masters Fink & Clark—Hopkins; "Jubilate," full anthem, Hopkins; responses (sung), J. T. Harris; Gloria Tibi; Gloria Patri, Beethoven; Psalm 75, "Sing to the Lord," Bishop Hopkins; "Christ the Lord," Hymn 67, Jerome Hopkins; Trisagion, Jerome Hopkins; Gloria in Excelsis: Recessional, "Jerusalem the Golden," Ewing. There was full choral service at 3½ o'clock by surpliced choir.

At the Churches of St. Matthew, Zion, (French) St. Luke's, Church of the Messiah, Church of All Souls, Chapel of the Holy Apostles, Fifth-avenue, and others, the exercises as in those above given were of imposing character. At St. Marks there was celebrated the forty-fifth Easter anniversary of the Sunday-school.

The services at St. Albans Church commenced with a "low celebration" at 7 A. M. without music, followed by matins at 9:45 A. M. The principal service of the day, "high celebration," commenced at 10:30 A. M. and continued till 1 P. M. During the celebration the Rector, Rev. Mr. MORRILL, delivered a sermon upon the resurrection. The drift of the discourse was an exaltation of the physical nature of man, and an argument in favor of a resurrection of the material body. The speaker maintained that the latter was taught beyond all question in the Scriptures. At 4 o'clock P. M. Bishop POTTER held a confirmation in the church, and at 8 o'clock P. M. there was an evening service, with vespers, and a sermon by Rev. Mr. NOYES. The altar of the church was decorated with bouquets and vases of flowers, in striking contrast with the sombre appearance the day previous. The music, which was mainly from MOZART, was superbly rendered, and added greatly to the attraction of the services. At all the services throughout the day the church was densely crowded, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Of the Catholic Churches, St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Prince-street, was, of course, the great centre of attraction yesterday, from the fact that it was here that Archbishop MCCLOSKEY was to officiate at 10:30 o'clock, and to confer on the faithful, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Papal benediction, giving a plenary indulgence to all those present who had complied with the rules of the Church during the holy season. Saint Patrick's was very chastely decorated for the occasion, the new altar, which has lately been erected, having been appropriately beautified by flowers, not in great profusion, but of the choicest and rarest kind. The grand altar was also in a flood of light radiating from hundreds of tapers. There was a powerful choir to sing the Mass to the music of the able and talented organist of the church, Mr. GUSTAV SCHMITZ. The Mass was a brilliant composition of the celebrated Italian maestro TOVENTE, and was sung from the manuscript copy, as the production has not yet been published. It is a powerful and harmonious composition. The Offertory, *regina cœli* is full of pathos and rich volume, and was sung in a beautiful manner by Madame CHOME. The Benedictus, a soprano solo, was also splendidly executed by Mrs. F. GROSZ. The following *artistes* sang on the occasion: Soprano soloists, Madame CHOME and Mrs. F. GROSZ; alto, Mrs. WERNER; tenor, Mr. H. SMITZ; basso, Mr. A. LOHST, and several others composing the choruses. High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, attired in full canonicals, and assisted by the following clergymen: Dr. MCLEVEENEY, Deacon of Honor; Father MCCOURT, Deacon; Father DUCEY, Sub-Deacon; Master of Ceremonies, Father MCNEIRNEY. At the conclusion of the First Gospel, Father MCGEAN preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion, and the services concluded with the proper benediction.

At St. Francis Xavier's the ceremonies were conducted in a grand and impressive manner, well sustaining the reputation of the Jesuit Fathers who preside over that institution. The principal altar was literally ablaze with light, and was profusely but not gaudily decorated on either side with flowers of the choicest quality. The side or lesser altars, and the large candelabras were appropriately adorned with floral wreaths.

At St. Peter's, in Barclay-street, the floral decorations were superb. A solemn High Mass was celebrated at 10:30, and selections from MOZART's and HAYDN's masterpieces were sung.

At St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, the services were very imposing, and were attended by a large and fashionable audience. Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN preached the sermon.

At St. Mary's Church, Grand-street, the new volunteer choir, numbering over thirty, made their *début* and sang PETERS' Grand Mass in D. The singing was in parts very creditably executed, and a little more care and attention will make this choir one of the best in the City.

At James', St. Theresa's, the Paulist Fathers, the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, St. Ann's, and the various other Catholic churches throughout the City, the day was duly honored and excellent sermons preached.

SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

The services in the various churches in Brooklyn yesterday were of a highly interesting character. The musical arrangements were of an extensive and exalted order, embracing some of the finest selections from the greatest masters. The sermons were all, of course, on the doctrine of the resurrection. At Holy Trinity Episcopal Church the programme included the "Te Deum Laudamus," a double anthem in D major; the "Kyrie Eleison" and "Gloria in Excelsis," with responses in D major; the quartette "Crown Him, Everlasting King;" "Now is Christ Risen," and "Be Merciful." At Grace Church an unpublished anthem by the late Dr. HODGE, of Trinity Church, entitled "Christ our Passover," a grand Te Deum and Jubilate from the same author, and sundry selections from HAYDN and MOZART, constituted the musical portion of the service. In St. Ann's Church the musical department consisted of "Christ our Passover," composed by Mr. RANDALL for the occasion; the "Gloria Patri," No. 1, GUNTER, C; "Gloria Patri," No. 2, arranged from MOZART; "Gloria Patri," No. 3, arranged from ROSSINI; "Te Deum," LLOYD, E flat, and "Jubilate," LLOYD, E flat. At St. John's Church a grand chorus from HANDEL's oratorio of the "Messiah," and the "Glory of the Lord," were the features of the occasion. The selections at all the other churches were in equally good taste, although not so elaborate.

In the Catholic churches the musical performances constituted the grand feature of the services of the day. At the Church of the Assumption the choir sung LAMBILOTTE's "Paschal Mass," and at the offertory the "Hallelujah Chorus." In St. Paul's Church MOZART's grand Twelfth Mass was sung. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Jay-street, Bishop LOUGHLIN conducted the services, and the choir sung WEBER's Mass in C. At St. Peter's Church the choir sung HAYDN's Mass, No. 2, except the credo, which was selected from MERCADANTE's Four-voice Mass, together with "Regina Cœli," a composition by Prof. GIORZA. At the forenoon services there were large congregations present. The coldness of the weather in the afternoon, and the snow-storm which set in toward evening somewhat interfered with the arrangements of the day, so far as congregations were concerned.

SERVICES IN JERSEY CITY.

Easter Sunday was celebrated in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches of Jersey City, in several of which the altars were strewn with flowers. The desks were dressed in brighter livery and triumphant hymns were chanted. In St. Mary's and St. Peter's Roman Catholic Churches the services were of an unusually interesting nature. In the latter church MOZART's celebrated Twelfth Mass was given by a full orchestra, accompanied by the organ and a double quartette choir. There was an introductory symphony, and at the end of the mass, a march from Midsummer Night's Dream by the orchestra and organ.

## The New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening in the Broome-street M. E. Chapel, Mr. W. W. CORNELL in the chair. Reports were read by the pastors in charge of the mission work. Rev. D. L. MARKS, representative of the west side of the City, presented the following summary of the work for the past month, viz.: Sermons preached, 60; prayer-meetings, 64; class-meetings, 90; visits to Sunday-schools, 25; baptisms, 13; funerals, 20; visits to the sick, 96; missionary and family visits, 1,206; families prayed with, 236; class money paid by Bank-street, $62 59; Broome-street, $16; Broadway, $15 25; Conference collections: Missionary collection, $230; superannuated preacher, $100; Sunday-School Union, $10; tract cause, $5.

A chapel is to be erected in Perry-street for the congregation now worshipping in Bank-street, to be commenced on the 1st of May next. The President of the Society has been chosen Treasurer of the building fund. The subscription for the new chapel now exceeds $8,000, of which more than $1,000 has already been paid. Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS presented the following report of the work on the east side of the City, viz.: Visits to the sick, 42; families visited, 935; families prayed with, 394; pages of tracts distributed, 2,564; visits to Sunday-schools, 29; baptisms, 10; funerals, 6; sermons preached, 62; prayer-meetings, 65; class-meetings, 39. The work is progressing pleasantly in every department of this great mission field.

## The Doctrine of the Resurrection—Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, Pastor of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburg, preached on the subject of the Resurrection of Christ as the foundation of Christian religion yesterday, from the text:

The Lord has risen indeed.—St. Luke, xxiv: 34.

The Christian Sabbath was a standing memorial of the Resurrection of Christ. Every Lord's day was an Easter. The doctrine of the resurrection was the grand foundation of the Christian's hope of salvation; it justified the hope of eternal glory. All other anniversaries of events which transpired in the life of Christ had dropped out of the calendars and were buried as thoroughly as if in the grave of Moses. The anniversary of the resurrection was so identified with the great Jewish feast of unleavened bread that it could not be lost sight of even by those of the ancient faith. The resurrection day—the Sabbath was now so universal throughout all the world, that there was scarcely any place where pæans of praise to the risen Lord were not continually ascending. In the islands of the sea, whither Christian missionaries from both hemispheres had carried the Gospel of truth, the closing hymns of evening worship were but dying away on the midnight air as the newborn songs of the breaking day in other regions went up carrying in their train the hallelujahs of souls ever hoping in Him whose resurrection was their justification; thus "day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." After the Saviour had been crucified and laid in the sepulchre and covered up with a sealed stone the disciples became dispirited, and so continued until Christ again revealed himself in the breaking of bread. Doubt, distrust and despondency were changed in a moment into belief, and then came an era of faithful preaching by the disciples, who, wherever they went, gave men the assurance of the truth of the resurrection, their eyes having seen and their hands having handled the indisputable proofs of the fact that "the Lord had risen indeed." The preacher then proceeded to consider a few points in regard to the doctrine of the resurrection in order as follows: Why was the resurrection selected as the great critical point in Gospel truth? Simply because, if the resurrection was admitted, the whole catalogue of Christian doctrines must be adopted as a matter of course; take it away, and all else fell to the ground. For this reason the resurrection of Christ was the last point of Christian truth an unbeliever was willing to accept. The resurrection laid under all other Christian doctrines the broad and incontrovertible basis of historical fact, presenting a symmetry of plan that was perfect. With an unrisen Christ man was surrounded by gloom, his heart was filled with hopelessness, and he must pursue his weary pilgrimage here, looking forward to the blank, the cheerless blank, of annihilation. The resurrection, therefore, became the cardinal doctrine of our Christian faith; it gave to the character and offices of Christ the property of eternity, and by the faith we had in the whole scheme of redemption with the resurrection as the starting point, the almightiness of Christ was firmly established in our hearts.

## The American Sunday-School Union.

The annual meeting in behalf of the Sunday-school missionary work at the South and West was held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church last evening. The first speaker was Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, who spoke in general terms of the great influence which Sunday-schools exerted on society, and alluded particularly to the wide field which the South and West presented for Christian Sunday-school efforts.

The next speaker was J. BENNETT TYLER, Secretary of the Society. In the report which he submitted he stated that the Society employed 100 missionaries. They had organized 8,000 schools, 1,731 of which were new schools. These schools were conducted by 10,000 teachers and were attended by 80,000 pupils. The collections during the past year amounted to $95,000 and the expenses to $115,000. The speaker alluded to the destitute condition of the South and certain portions of the West, and appealed to his hearers to sustain the cause in which the Society was engaged.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE and others followed, giving accounts of individual benefits bestowed by the Society, and recounting the great moral good effected through its means.

The meeting ended with singing and the benediction.

## Church of the Strangers.

Last evening Dr. DEEMS, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, worshiping in the large chapel of the University, delivered a discourse in advocacy of the rights of working women. Reading the beautiful story of Ruth as the lesson of the evening, the pastor, in his sermon, especially presented for Christian support and recognition the claims of the association in aid of the working women, recently organized. The objects of this society are to assist women in procuring respectable employment, and to protect them from the frauds and impositions of employers, and the speaker eloquently dwelt upon the imperative need of such an organization and the beneficent results it is capable of achieving. The wrongs so often done working women in business relations, and the necessity of opening to them more numerous avenues to reputable self-support then they now enjoy were dwelt upon, and the audience were reminded that in doing this they were engaged in a work of Christian love.

## The City Mission.

A public meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission was held last evening in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Thirty-first-street. On account of the severity of the storm the attendance was small. Rev. Dr. WESTON, the pastor, presided, and announced the opening hymn, after which Rev. Dr. OSGOOD read a selection from the Scriptures and offered prayer.

Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, one of the *attachés* of the Mission, then addressed the congregation. He said that the object of holding these public meetings frequently was to inform the public fully of the nature of the work which was being accomplished. The City Mission, he said, was not denominational in its character, but sought to reach the neglected masses in our population. There are 64,000 Sabbath-school children and 200,000 church-going persons in the metropolis, in a population of one million souls. Where are the remainder? he asked. Even granting that it was not our duty, he said, to instruct the children in Bible doctrines, it is actually necessary to our safety, and the preservation of our interests generally, to make good, law-loving citizens of them. Irregular contributions, he said, were not desired by the Mission. Fifty thousand dollars one year and only twenty-five thousand the next would not answer the purpose. The work of the Mission must be placed upon a solid, reliable financial foundation.

Rev. Dr. ROBERT R. BOOTH followed with a few forcible words, indorsing the remarks of the previous speaker. He called attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Mission had told the good people of New-York that $40,000 at least was needed for immediate use, and the reverend gentleman expressed the hope that the necessity would be liberally and speedily met by the Christian community. The work, he was pleased to say, had made rapid progress within a few years past, and if the money required shall be furnished, a much greater amount of good may yet be done.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL also indulged in a brief address, in which he expressed the deepest sympathy with the mission work in the metropolis, arguing that such institutions as the City Missions are well calculated for the redemption of the masses of our population. The sum of $50,000 per year is a very small one to be paid for the grand results of this work. Neglect the moral training of the people and it will cost more than that annually to build prisons. The meeting was closed with the benediction.

## Murder in Ohio by Two Brothers.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Thursday, April 9.

A horrible tragedy took place about six miles northeast of this place, near Corse Station, this afternoon, resulting in the death of one, and probably two, of the participants. The names of the parties engaged in the affair are R. T. SHEPLER, JOHN TAYLOR and his brother, JASPER TAYLOR. For some time past there has been difficulty among them respecting a farm purchased from the TAYLORS by SHEPLER. JOHN TAYLOR and his brother called at the house of SHEPLER about three o'clock this afternoon, and inquired if the "men folks" were at home. Suspecting nothing wrong, the women informed them that they were working at an out-house near by, to which JOHN TAYLOR immediately went, and called SHEPLER, and after a few words with him, drew a revolver and shot him, the ball passing through near the region of the heart, killing him almost instantly. It is stated by some that JASPER TAYLOR was also shot during the affair, but nothing is yet known as to this. JOHN TAYLOR made good his escape, but is being followed up vigorously, and will probably soon be arrested. Deceased was a single man, about 23 years of age. The TAYLOR brothers are aged respectively 30 and 35.

A call is issued to the farmers, mechanics and laboring men of the Republican Union Party of Illinois, to meet in State Convention in Decatur on the 14th inst. The signers say that they believe their true interests will not be represented in the coming State election unless more than usual efforts are put forth by them to secure a just and proper recognition of their rights as laboring men.

The Nashville (Tenn.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* says it is probable that a Democratic State Convention may be called in June, and delegates sent to the New-York Convention, but it is extremely doubtful if there will be any Presidential canvass in the State, as, under the present despotism, the Conservatives would stand no possible chance of success.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England are published to-day over the signatures of its officers. The outflow of specie still continues, and the amount on hand this week is fully £279,000 sterling less than last week.

PARIS, Saturday, April 11.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. The bullion in vault is 19,000,000 francs less than at the last report on Friday, April 3.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11—11:15 A. M.

The holidays will continue up to Tuesday. The following prices of Consols and American Securities are, therefore, not the authorised quotations made at the Exchange, but merely curb-stone figures.

Consols at 93⅝@93¾ for money and the account.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Five-twenty Bonds | 72⅜@72½ |
| Illinois Central Railway Shares | 93¾ |
| Erie Railway shares | 47½ |

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 11.

United States Five-twenty Bonds opened easier this morning at 75⅛ for the issue of 1862, coupon.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 11—11:15 A. M.

The day is everywhere regarded as a holiday, and there is no business doing.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 11—11:15 A. M.

Petroleum is dull at 42½f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11—3 P. M.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie shares | 46½ |
| Illinois Centrals | 93¾ |
| United States Five-twenty Bonds | 72⅜@72½ |
| Atlantic and Great Western | 32½ |

Sugar is buoyant, but quotations are still the same, viz.: 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 11—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 75⅛@¼ for the old issue.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 11.

The Easter holidays have checked business to a great extent. The following are the closing prices of merchandise this week: SUGAR, 7@7¾ reals ℔ arrobe for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8¼@9¾ for Nos. 15 to 20. The market for MOLASSES is dull at 5 reals ℔ gal on kegs for Clayed, and 6 for Muscovado. FREIGHTS—To Northern ports, $2@$2 25 ℔ box of Sugar; $9 50@$10 ℔ hhd. Sugar; $5 50@$6 ℔ hhd. Molasses; to Southern ports, $5 50 ℔ hhd. Sugar; $5 50 ℔ hhd. Molasses. Vessels are scarce and freights are firm. BACON, 14½c. ℔ ℔. BUTTER is plenty at 18c.@30c. POTATOES, $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl. TALLOW is in good demand at 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. PETROLEUM is scarce. HAMS, 15c. ℔ ℔. for Salted, and 29c. for Sugar-cured. LARD is in good demand at previous quotations. EXCHANGE—On London, 11@11¾ ℔ cent. premium: on United States, in gold, short sight, ½ ℔ cent. premium.

## Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 11.

FLOUR more active, and firmer; Spring Extras, $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 has advanced 2c.@2½c., closing quiet at $1 89¾@$1 89½; other grades are steady; No. 1 quoted at $2 04. CORN active, and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 quoted at 82c.@82½c.; New, 78½c. OATS in good demand; Regular, 57¼c.@57½c.; Fresh, 59c.@59½c. RYE advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 57@$1 62. BARLEY steady; sample lots, $2 30@$2 50. PROVISIONS dull; standard Mess Pork, $26; favorite offered at $26 50, no buyers. LARD quiet, and held at 17½c.; 17c. was bid. BULK MEATS dull. Sweet Pickled HAMS firm and steady at 15½c.@16c. LIVE HOGS firm and active at an advance of 10c.@15c., ranging from $7 90@$8 87½. BEEF CATTLE active, and ranging from $5 50@$8 87½. RECEIPTS to-day—8,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 11.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer and held at an advance of 3c.@5c.; No. 2 Red, $2 40; No. 1 do., $2 45. CORN dull at 84c.@85c. for ear, and 86c. shelled. OATS firm at 75c. for No. 1. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON firm and in fair demand at higher prices; Middling held at 29½c. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand; sales 120 hhds., at $3 65@$9 90 for Lugs; $10@$36 75 for Leaf. MESS PORK quiet and firm at $27@$27 25 for New, and $26@$26 25 for Old. LARD firm and held at 17½c.@17¾c.@17½c. BULK MEATS firm and active; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales 178,000 lbs., deliverable in thirty days, at 12½c. for Shoulders and 15c. for Sides. BACON firm, and held at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@17½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Gold, 138. Money easy.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 11.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON held at 28c.@28½c. FLOUR quiet and in good demand for medium grades at unchanged prices. WHEAT quiet and firm; Winter, $2 60@$2 75; Spring, $2 05@$2 15. CORN dull and lower at 88c.@91c. OATS heavy and lower at 68c.@70c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY—Common to choice, $2 35@$2 70. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $27@$27 50. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. SUGAR CURED HAMS, 18½c.@19c. LARD, 17¼c.@18c. for keg. RECEIPTS today—2,400 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 11.

CLOVER SEED—$6 25@$7 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio. FLAXSEED, $2 90. COTTON steady at 29@29½c. for Middling. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c.@16c.; Refined, 25@25½c. FLOUR dull, quotations barely maintained; Superfine, $8@$8 75; Extra at $9@$9 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, $11@$12 25. WHEAT—Poor supply and held firmly; sales 3,000 bushels; Red, $2 80@$2 85; White, $3 15@$3 25. RYE steady at $1 90. CORN—In fair demand; sales of 6,000 bushels Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 18; White, $1 4. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 11.

COTTON irregular—Middlings, 31c.; sales 1,500 bales; receipts, 742 bales; exports, none reported. Sterling Exchange, 149@152; New-York, sight, ½ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 139@139⅜. Louisiana SUGAR and MOLASSES, retail sales only; Muscovado Sugar, 11@13¾; Molasses quoted at 47c.@50c. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $9 75; Treble Extra, $11 25. CORN dull at $1 07½@$1 10. OATS, 75c. MESS PORK—only retail business—quoted at $28 75@$29. LARD higher; tierces 19, keg 19½. BACON retailing—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 17½; Clear Sides, 19.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 11.

FLOUR dull; Extra, $7 87½; Superfine, $7 12½. WHEAT—choice, $2 50. Legal-tenders, 72. MINING STOCKS—Crown Point, $2,140; Ophir, $262; Chollar, $233; Yellow Jacket, $1,515; Gould & Curry, $670; Alpha, $115; Bullion, $110; Savage, 172; Kentuck, $480; Ove man, $215; Amador, $300; Imperial, $186; Exchequer, $81; Quartz Hill, $130; Lady Byron, $60. The Kentuck Company has declared a dividend of $10 ℔ share, payable on the 15th inst. Savage will pay a dividend of $5 ℔ share on the same date.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 11.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 75 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of 700 bushels Choice White Canada at $3. CORN quiet at $1 24. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $42@$45 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c., and to Albany, 60c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 11.

TOBACCO—Sales 111 hhds.; Lugs $5@$6 75c.; common to medium Leaf, $14; fair, $18 75. Superfine FLOUR, $8 50@$9. WHEAT, $2 45c.@$2 50c. OATS, 73c.@7.c. CORN, 85c.@8½c. RYE, $1 9c.@$2. LARD, 17¼c.@17½c. MESS PORK, $27. BACON—SHOULDERS, 13¾c; CLEAR SIDES, 17½c. COTTON firmer; middling, 28c., with an upward tendency.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 11.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $2 45. CORN quiet; sales of eight cars new, on the track, to arrive, at $1 05. OATS unchanged. RYE—Sale of a boat load on the canal, at Mohawk, at $1 65. BARLEY dull and unchanged; sales 1 car State at $2 11, on the track. PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. SEEDS quiet; Timothy, $2 50; Clover, $6 25@$7; Flax, $2 50.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 11.

FLOUR firm at $9 75 for best Minnesota. WHEAT closed advancing at $1 99½ for No. 1, and $1 91 for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 59c. for No. 1. CORN scarce at 80½c. RYE declining at $1 58½. RECEIPTS 1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, April 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales of White Wabash at $2 90; Amber Michigan, $2 62. CORN firm and better; sales of No. 1 and Michigan at 91c.; all the month, buyer, 92c.@92½c.; seller, June, 90c. OATS dull; sales of No. 1 at 69½c. RYE held at $1 70 for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,600 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 11.

COTTON active; Middling, 29c. FLOUR active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime Maryland Red, $2 90@$3; Choice, $3 05@$3 10. CORN firm; White, $1 16@$1 12; Yellow, $1 18@$1 20. OATS, 88c.@90c. PORK active; Mess, $27 50. PROVISIONS unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, April 11.

COTTON—The market is active, with an advancing tendency: sales to-day, 900 bales; Middling Uplands, 30c., holders asking 31c.; receipts to-day, 745 bales; exports, coastwise, 899 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 11.

Spirits of Turpentine firm at 58c. ℔ gallon. RESIN is active; Strained, $2 30 for No. 2; Pale, $5 25. COTTON firm and advanced ½c.; Middling Uplands 29c. TAR has declined 5c.; sales at $2 10 ℔ barrel.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 11.

COTTON, 31c.; receipts, 111 bales; exports, 324 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $8. PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD, 18c.@19c. CORN, 97c. OATS, 78c.@80c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 11.

COTTON very firm, but little doing; sales for two days, 535 bales; receipts, 280 bales; Middlings, 30c.

## Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 11.

Stocks feverish. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 44⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 138¾.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000 REWARD FOR A CASE where a house, stable, bank, or public building, in an experience of eight years, has been robbed, when protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," and the great demand for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE continues unabated. Sold by all grocers. Depot No. 245 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS,
All styles and kinds, at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saxonia | April 14 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Australasian | April 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Manhattan | April 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | April 16 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Cuba | April 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Paris | April 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Pennsylvania | April 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Wm. Penn | April 18 | New-York | London. |
| Hibernia | April 18 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| St. Laurent | April 18 | New-York | Havre. |

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Santiago de Cuba | April 15 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Ocean Queen | April 16 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Columbia | April 16 | New-York | Havana. |
| Bienville | April 18 | New-York | Havana. |

## Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M. |
| Western Mails | 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 5 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. |
| On Sundays all mails close at | 1:30 P. M. |

## Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 12.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Mr. Gerard, J. H. Hutchins, R. Caird, J. Smith and lady, Mr. Rawson and lady, Mr. Stephenson and lady, the Misses Trowbridge, T. C. Pollock, W. E. Wild and lady, G. Hope, Mr. Barklie, J. Rathbone, J. Price, lady and two daughters, Rev. J. L. Hansen, lady and two children, A. Clelland, Mr. Stever, lady and child, C. Bradley, C. E. Candell, J. Wilson, Mrs. Becker, two children and two servants, Miss Barmet, W. H. Pebevay, H. Waumann, H. Russell, T. E. Manger, E. J. Cross, H. L. Shaw, Z. Caldoy, Miss Blanding, Miss Lennon, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Wardley and two children, Miss Skinner, Mr. Daw and lady, J. Parkinson.

APRIL 12.—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Oldo, Mr. Parsons, James T. Munty, Thomas Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Bouyant and infant, Joseph Hartley, Alfred M. Eaton, Samuel B. Williams, F. Bonequet, and 619 in steerage.

APRIL 12—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool and Halifax*—Capt. Wheatley, R. E.; J. R. Wheatley, Rupert Burrill, John S. Pelkin, J. J. Betts, Herman Vous, Rev. F. Harris, C. Rawson. From Halifax—Miss M. A. McCulloch, Mrs. A. Downs, Louis Hill, Ambrose Rouselle, Sister Ignatia, Miss Mary Leahy, W. Barron, M. Gutman, Mr. Henderson, H. R. Mason, J. F. MacCormack.

APRIL 12—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. Favill and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Wm. Livingston, Mrs. Downie and infant, Robert Hamilton, James M. Chivas, James A. Ritchel.

*In steamship General Baines, from Savannah*—Mrs. T. H. Morton, child and servant, Miss Kirby, Mrs. Weston, Mr. Laurence and wife, H. C. Boyd and wife, Miss James, Jno. P. Howard, J. S. Thomas, Lieut. C. A. Cooledge and wife, Mrs. S. E. Tuttle and two children, Mrs. O. A. Beard, Miss King, Dr. R. Stockwell, Mr. Jewett, Dr. Cuyler and servant, Mrs. Tatoe, Mrs. Turner, O. Fleischman, wife and three children, P. Gros, Justin Dill, J. Ketcnum, R. W. Wilson, P. A. Smith, M. A. Galvin, N. T. White, F. B. Disbrough, H. D. Law, J. C. Russell, N. H. Emerson, Jr., J. H. Wells, wife and servant, Mr. France, Mr. Jackson, George H. Hausch, Mr. Kingwell, Stephen Hester, John Bunce, James Gross, William Sinclair, Henry Fischer, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets...... 6 37 | Moon rises...12 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 17 | Gov. Island.12 06 | Hell Gate .. 1 28

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 12.

### Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool March 28, Queenstown 29th, and Halifax April 9, with mdse. and 359 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced adverse winds during the entire passage to Halifax, and moderate weather since. March 31, lat. 50 36, lon. 20 21, exchanged signals with an Inman steamer, bound E. 1st inst., lat. 49 6, lon. 26 31, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E. Same day, lat. 49 2, lon. 29 10, exchanged signals with Pruss. bark Edward, bound E. Same day, lat. 48 53, lon. 29 39, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer, bound E. 2d inst., lat. 48 11, lon. 32 3, passed Br. ship Universe, bound W. 5th, lat. 43 36, lon. 46 8, passed steamship Java, bound E. Same day, lat. 43 6, lon. 49, passed steamship Colorado, bound E. 7th, lat. 43 23, lon. 55 37, exchanged signals with one of Allan's Glasgow steamers, bound E. 11th, 80 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool, steamship Britannia, hence for Glasgow, and steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool 1st inst., and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 1st inst., off Point Lynds, passed steamship City of London, bound in; 2d, off Fastnet, passed schr. David Owen, bound up Channel; 3d, lat. 51 30, lon. 16 01, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 7th, lat. 45 15, lon. 42 02, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 8th, lat. 44 12, lon. 44 47, passed a brig-rigged steamer showing two blue lights and one rocket, bound E.; same day, lat. 42 50, lon. 48 50, passed steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 41 38, lon. 55 20, passed a Cunard screw steamer, bound E.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. The G. M., while coming into port, with full head of steam, ran on the Battery wall. She was towed off by the Police boat and one of the Staten Island ferry-boats, without serious damage.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool March 26, and Queenstown 27, with mdse. and 621 passengers National Steamship Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. to James Borland.

Steamtug Seth Low, Merrill, Norfolk via Delaware Breakwater.

Steamtug Resolute, Stoddard, Norfolk 2 ds., having in tow schr. M. A. Ivins.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Pelican, Clark, Providence.

Bark Iva, (of Tortola,) Berry, Maracaibo March 8, and the bar 19th, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Isabella, for ——. March 30, no lat., &c., spoke schr. Rothen, from Inagua for New-York. April 8, lat. 36 26, lon. 74, passed brig C. W. Redman.

Bark Royal Minstrel, (Br.,) Andrea, Shanghae Dec. 2, with teas to order. Passed Anjiers Jan. 13, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 9, St. Helena Feb. 19; crossed the line March 11, and since that time has had N. W. gales.

Bark Vereeniging, (Dutch,) Schmidt, Surinam 23 ds., with sugar to Van Praag & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 18 ds. in ballast to J. N. Harvey. Has had strong N. and N. E. gales the entire passage.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Keen, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Neuvo Barinquen, (Span.,) Aquadilla, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to Moller & Theband.

Bark Helena, (of Bangor, Me.,) Jackson, Buenos Ayres 57 ds., with hides to Hoivoke & Murray.

Bark Blanch, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Campbell, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Pedroe, Palermo 54 ds., and 36 ds. fm. Gibraltar, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chisholm, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Philip Larrabee, Crowell, Neuvitas March 27, with sugar to master.

Brig Lone Star, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kenealy, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Langley, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar to S. B. Stevens & Co.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Nautilus, (Lubeck,) Davids, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to W. F. Schmidt, Son & Co.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Lane, Elizabethport for Norfolk, Va.

Brig Mary, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Purney, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado. March 31, experienced a heavy gale from N. E.; shipped a sea which filled the cabin with water and stove cabin-house.

Brig Hermes, (of Turk's Island,) Blacket, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Perkins, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rosalyn, (Br.,) Tuthill, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Munzinger & Pitzipio.

Schr. Amazon, (Br.,) Montgomery, Port-au-Platte, via Turk's Island, 26 ds., with fustic, hides, &c., to Eggers & Co. April 1, 150 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, in a gale from southeast, lost foresail, split mainsail and jib, and carried away rudder-head.

Schr. M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Norfolk 2 ds., for Fairhaven. April 1, off Watchaprig, in a gale from southwest, lost mainmast, with all and rigging attached; succeeded in reaching Norfolk under two jibs and staysail attached to the stump of the mainmast. Was towed from Norfolk by steamtug Resolute to this port.

Schr. J. P. Nager, (of Brookhaven,) Aldridge, Para 23 ds., with rubber to A. Abbott. Died on board April 6, H. W. Meyers, seaman.

Schr. Gov. J. T. Smith, (of Providence,) Crowell, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Reno, (of East Machias,) Chase, Guayanilla, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. Simpson & Son.

Schr. Nellie F. Burgess, Burgess, Crab Island 19 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Bucco, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Calmers, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Elias Moore, Grove, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine lumber to master.

Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Taylor, Maricaibo 30 ds., with coffee to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, St. Croix 15 ds., with rum and sugar to D. Trowbride & Sons.

Schr. Othello, Eldridge, New-Orleans 14 ds., with cotton to Simes, Chase & Co.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott.

Schr. John Shay, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Vaughn, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Hutchinson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Watters, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa Birdsall, Rehoud, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza & Hannah, Deming, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lewis Hulse, Perry, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rowena Arrabel, Baker, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Berry, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie Myrick, Stevens, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Richard Bowden, Bowden, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Kyle, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Lang, Johnson, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Blinker, Beaufort, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Parker, Jones, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Ogden, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Warren, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Youmans, ——, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Heath, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Mayo, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Hutchinson, Smith, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hero, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshear, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Rocky Brook.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Hand, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Wm. Longstreet, Knox, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Walman, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lallah Rookh, Raymond, Portland, for Georgetown.

Schr. Wm. Williams, Nichols, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Northern Light, Hutchinson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Dander, Newport, for Elizabethporth.

Schr. Adrianne, Eastman, Elizabethport for Gardner, Me.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Elizabethport for Fairhaven.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Pendleton, Elizabethport for Newburyport.

Schr. J. Kusling, Babcock, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas H. Seymour, Burgess, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr. Old Zac. Lynch, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr. C. A. Gramer, Harvey, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Elizabethport for Pawtucket.

Schr. Hydrangea, Prentiss, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr. Morro, Kelly, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Entire, Kinmier, Elizabethport for Bristol.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Baltimore.

Schr. R. L. Stockdale, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. W. Simes, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Theresa, Baker, Virginia.

Schr. Alquassar, Farnham, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. A. T. Hodges, Franklin, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Richard Law, ——, Stonington.

Schr. Lovering, Jones, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Aretas, Stowell, Providence.

Schr. Eclipse, ——, Huntington.

Schr. James Parker, Sr., Kelly, Pawtucket.

Schr. Mail, Carroll, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Whistler, Gage, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice H. Brown, Ellis, Newport.

Schr. Surrender, Crawford, New-Haven.

Schr. Amalia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Conecticut, Champlin, Stonington.

Schr. Ruth Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Chief, Smith, New-London, for Eastport.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, ——, New-Bedford.

Schr. L. Daniels, Hooker, Hartford.

Schr. Rainbow, Alexander, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grapeshot, Budworth, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portchester.

Schr. Saugatuck, Allen, Westport.

Schr. Hyena, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Wiley, Burton, Stony Point for Delaware.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Alexander, Mason, Bridgeport.

Schr. Oregon, Rapple, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Veranda, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Sharp, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Keokuk, Hall, New-London.

Schr. Palmetto, Wilson, Bristol.

Schr. James Baker, Bearse, Gloucester.

Schr. Adrianna, Thomas, Holmes' Hole.

Schr. Mount Hope, Barnum, Rockland.

Schr. Collector, Hatch, Rockland.

Schr. John P. Collins, Mapes, New-Haven.

Schr. Haze, McGunniss, Greenwich.

Schr. Hester, Wheeler, Portchester.

Schr. M. P. Chapman, Chitman, New-London.

Schr. Elizabeth, Clark, Providence.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vaill, Providence.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Penny, Barnstable.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Chase, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. W. Burnell, Marsten, Stamford.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Nickerson, Portland.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Kelsey, Gloucester.

Schr. Edward Slade, Brown, Portchester.

Schr. Harry Landell, Mifflin, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Sunbeam, ——, New-London.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarrett, Northport.

Schr. Oread, Sheffield, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Constantinople, ——, Newport.

Schr. Minnie Rinney, Sprague, Connecticut.

Schr. Panther, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evelyn, Rurger, Stamford.

Schr. Alna, Fletcher, Rockland.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, ——, Northport.

Schr. City Point, Fisher, Portland, for Virginia.

Schr. Rosana, ——, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. S. Baker, Price, Gloucester, for Virginia.

Schr. James H. Robinson, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland.

Sloop Deep River, Burley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind fresh, N. E., snowing.

SAILED—From Quarantine, steamship Japan, for Yokohama.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 12—Arr. brig Lucy A. Blossom, from Philadelphia; schrs. C. S. Hellier, from Guayanilla; S. H. Woodbury, Jacksonville; steamers Oriental, New-Orleans; Glaucus, New-York; ship Herald, Manila; barks May Queen, Accra; Loyal, Gefle; Merrimac, Messina; Loch Lamar, Cienfuegos; M. B. Stetson, do.; brigs Gaisborough, Barbados; Mary Le Blanc, Miragoane; Elsie, Port-au-Prince; Tangier, Cienfuegos; schrs. E. E. Chase, St. Marys; Victor, Manzanilla; Ellen, Matanzas; Rescue, do.; Mary Standian, Galveston; Anna Lyons, New-Orleans; James Young, Satilla River; George Brooks, New-York; H. B. Gibson, do.

CHARLESTON, April 12—Arr. steamships Manhattan, from New-York; Mariposa, from New-Orleans for New-York: put in here for coal.

Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 12—Arr. steamers Neptune and Ashland, Boston, for New-York; are detained by a gale.

PORTLAND, Me., April 12.—The steamship Peruvian sailed at 2:30 this morning for Liverpool.

### Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The ship Richard III., ashore in this harbor, has been taken off without damage.

### Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, March 8, schr. J. W. Coffin, to load for New-York.

At March 19, schr. Isabella, for New-York in 2 days.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12—Evening.—The North German Lloyd steamship Union, Capt. Van Santen, which sailed from New-York on the 2d inst., arrived off this port at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and after transferring her London passengers, mails and freight, sailed for Bremen.

A NEW TABLE KNIFE.

Something that will not break.
A handle that will not crack.
Is not offensive to the smell like rubber.
Is beautiful in design and finish.
Is the best possible article for families, hotels, restaurants and steamboats.
This knife is forged from one bar of steel, handle and blade; is heavily plated with silver, and is the
Cheapest Silver-Plated Knife
offered for sale.
MADE BY J. RUSSELL & CO., GREEN RIVER Works, Greenfield, Mass.
Sold wholesale and retail by
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of China, Glass, Cutlery, &c.,
NO. 479 BROADWAY, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROOME-ST.
P. S.—We will send by express, to any address, one dozen table, $12; one dozen Dessert, $10.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS
Made for us by the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

CHINA, GLASS,
PLATED WARE,
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
HAND-PLATED AND BRONZED DOOR KNOBS,
BUTTS, BELL PULLS, SASH FASTENERS,
And other Furniture to match.
MORTICE AND RIM LOCKS,
PORCELAIN AND MINERAL KNOBS,
and all articles necessary for
FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, IN GREAT VARIETY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. & L. MANY & MARSHALL,
No. 45 Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINES
FROM 4 TO 300 HORSE-POWER—Including LOOMIS PATENT CUT-OFF ENGINES, SLIDE VALVE STATIONARY ENGINES, PORTABLE ENGINES, &c. Also, CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, GRIST MILLS, &c. Send for Descriptive Circular.
WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO., UTICA, N. Y.
Warerooms No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York, and Nos. 201 and 203 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

AT COST, PIANOS.
A large assortment. I am about removing, and offer my large stock of the best pianos at cost of manufacture.
H. WORCESTER,
3d-av. and 14th-st.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 308 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS
COTS, CRADLES, MATTRESSES, &c.
CHASE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 273, April 11, 1868.
7, 25, 64, 5, 19, 52, [illegible]
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 274, April 11, 1868.
14, 45, 52, 27, 38, [illegible]
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 275, April 11, 1868.
26, 35, 15, 63, 67, [illegible]
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 276, April 11, 1868.
54, 51, 77, 72, 23, 76, [illegible]
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. Circulars sent free, by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 38 Broadway.

A.—CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, &c., furnished in all legal styles. No. 176 Broadway; after May 1, No. 200 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING THIS EVENING, at Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Broadway and Elm-st. CHAS. JEWETT and Rev. [illegible] speakers. Good singing. Admission free. Come all.